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1921
U. S. Department of Agriculture

1921 ★



New Dahlia, Lady Muriel. Introduced by Quality Seed Store (see page 44)

QUALITY SEED STORE

COMPLETE GARDEN SERVICE

Seeds • Bulbs • Plants
Shrubs • Trees

43 Atlantic Street : STAMFORD, CONN.

PUTTING THE QUALITY IN QUALITY SEEDS

First of all, let us say that confidence is the foundation of a successful seed business—or any other business, for that matter. But in the seed trade it takes first place, because you are never *absolutely sure* whether the little brown or white shell which you carefully cover with soil will produce a plant or not. Seeds of a variety may look alike, but not act alike—for one may have the germ of life, the other may be dead and worthless.

So, when you buy seed you place confidence in the dealer. You are convinced that he knows what he is selling; you are morally certain that such seeds will produce a profitable crop; you are satisfied that the price is reasonable. All this is evidence of *confidence* on your part.

The qualities which merit your confidence in Quality Seeds are fourfold; and it is on these four points that we assert we have put "Quality in Quality Seeds."

First. Selection of Varieties. There are hundreds of varieties that are of unknown or questionable value for gardeners and farmers in New England. We do not care to sell such varieties, and do not list them in this catalogue.

Second. Purity of Strains. There may be several strains of a variety, one of which will be suited best for a given section of the country. Earliana Tomato is an illustration of this fact, for certain strains are adapted to western New York, another to the South, another to New England. We have selected the strains of vegetables that seem best adapted to our territory.

Third. Germination. Every lot of seed—vegetable, farm, and flower—has been tested for germination, or percentage of growth. Quality Seeds test high—90 per cent, 95 per cent, and even 99 per cent—and will grow if they are given half a chance.

Fourth. True to Name. Here is the crux of the whole situation. When you order a certain variety, *you want that variety*, not a package correctly labeled but filled with something entirely different. Someone might make a *mistake*, for we are all human, but Quality Seeds are never wilfully mislabeled, nor is a substitution made without your permission.

Therefore, we believe that Quality Seeds have all the good qualities to be found in any seeds that can be obtained in any part of the country. We know that the varieties are selected, that the strains are pure, that the germination is high, and that they are true to name. We offer them to you with the utmost assurance that Quality Seeds merit your entire confidence.

Our 1921 Catalogue

is the first real catalogue issued by the Quality Seed Store. In seasons past we have used separate booklets, folders, and circulars covering the goods carried. This year it has become necessary to prepare a general catalogue in order to show the complete line of seeds, bulbs, plants, trees, shrubs, insecticides, spraying machines, tools, and fertilizers which the gardeners and farmers of Stamford and vicinity can secure in their home town.

Orders. An order sheet is enclosed for your convenience, if it is necessary to mail your order instead of calling in person. You may rest assured that such orders will be filled and shipped promptly.

Terms. Cash with order.

Shipping. We prepay postage or express charges on all quantities less than quarter pounds at prices quoted. Larger quantities will be forwarded by express at the expense of the purchaser.

Nurseries. Our city Nurseries are located on Hubbard Avenue between Broad and North streets. Customers are invited to visit the grounds, and select, so far as possible, the shrubs and plants desired. Of course, it must be understood that much of our stock is grown outside of Stamford, and that the city nursery is largely in the nature of display grounds.

Catalogue. If you think any of your friends will be interested in this catalogue, just send us the name and address and a copy will be mailed promptly.



Quality Seed Store

43 Atlantic Street

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

Date _____

Nursery: Hubbard Avenue

Warehouse: 52-54 Cana Street

Name (*Please prefix
Mr., Mrs., or Miss*) _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

*Street, P. O. Box
or Rural Delivery*

Money Order . \$

Post Office _____

Draft or Check \$ _____

Express Office (*If different from P. O.*) _____

Postage Stamps \$.

Forward by (*State whether wanted by*
Mail, Express or Freight) _____ *County* _____ *State* _____



Vegetable Seeds

ARTICHOKE

Cultivated chiefly for the flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus. Sow seeds early in the spring, dropping them about 3 inches apart, in rows a foot apart. When plants are about a year old, reset in rows 2 feet apart and about a foot apart in the row.

Large Green Globe. The best sort for general garden use. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts., oz. 75 cts.
Jerusalem. Roots only. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50.

ASPARAGUS

Sow in March or April, in rows a foot apart, using one ounce of seed for 60 feet of drill. The second season the plants should be transplanted into permanent beds, making the rows 4 feet apart, and setting the plants about 2 feet apart in the rows. Mulch with manure or compost for the winter, turning in this mulching in spring.

Columbian Mammoth White. A popular sort producing white shoots. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.

Asparagus Roots. Two years' time will be gained if the roots are used instead of seed. We can furnish Columbian Mammoth White, Conover's Colossal, and Barr's Mammoth. Prices on application.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A member of the cabbage family, bearing on the stem or stalk a great quantity of small buds which resemble heads of cabbage. Cultivation is the same as for cabbage.

Dalkeith. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Improved, or Paris Market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Long Island Dwarf. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

BEANS

For garden culture Beans are usually planted about 2 inches deep, in rows 18 inches apart. For field culture they are usually drilled in, making the drills 2 to 3 feet apart, so that a horse or garden tractor can be used in cultivating. A quart of small Beans will be sufficient for about 250 hills or about 100 feet of drill, a quart of Lima Beans will be sufficient for 100 hills.

**Spray
This Crop
with
Pyrox**

GREEN-PODDED BEANS

Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 30 cts., 2 lbs. 55 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.30, unless otherwise noted

Refugee, or 1000-to-1. Large, spreading plants, which are exceedingly hardy. Pods long and well filled with Beans. Useful for late planting.

Masterpiece. Pods are flat, like Bountiful, but larger and thinner. Generally regarded as a forcing variety, but does well in the open ground. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. 90 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.75.

Black Valentine. Pods flat, long, and straight. Plants somewhat spreading.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. Plant spreading; pods thick and fleshy, and of the best quality for home garden; largely grown for market.

Early Red Valentine. Vines medium to large, erect in growth. Pods are of medium length, slightly curved, with a distinct crease in back.

Extra-Early Refugee. Of dwarf, compact growth. Beans mature earlier than Old Refugee.

Longfellow. A good sort for market- or home-gardens, having long, green pods which are produced in great quantities. Beans of good size; stringless.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Pods long and straight, flat and quite thick; in quality they are specially good when small. Vine is a vigorous grower, branching and productive.

GREEN-PODDED BEANS, continued

Dwarf Horticultural. Standard sort for New England. Medium-length pods, which are sharply curved. The Beans are round and speckled with red.

Pheasant Eye. New. Pods long, stringless, meaty, and of excellent quality. A sport from Bountiful, with all of the good points of that variety and a larger and better pod. Seed white, splashed with yellowish brown.

Early Mohawk. One of the oldest varieties, with thick, flat pods, and only a semblance of a string at maturity. Ready to pick in about 50 days after planting.

Bountiful. A new green-podded sort, which is an early producer and a heavy bearer; pods long, stringless, and of good quality.

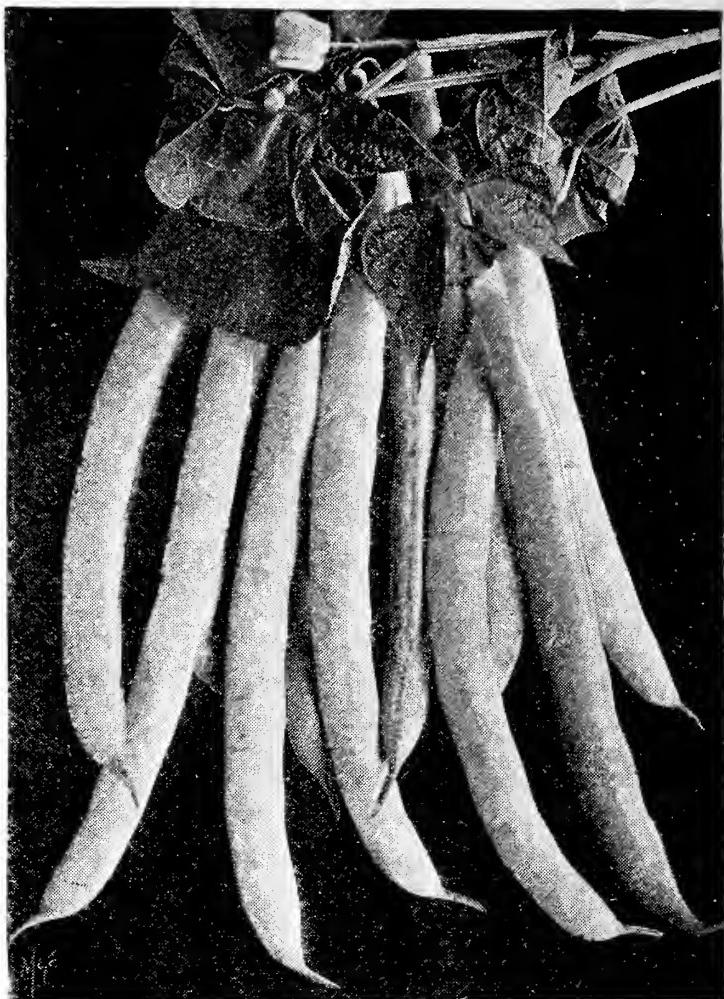
Giant Stringless Green-Pod. Pods long, round, and dark green in color; entirely stringless and of extra-good quality.

Goddard, or Boston Favorite. Somewhat like Dwarf Horticultural, but the pods are long and filled with Beans that will average slightly larger in size.

Improved Tree, or Dwarf White Navy. Popular in the Bean sections of western New York. A sure cropper and more prolific than the common white Bean. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 25 cts., 2 lbs. 45 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.

Large White Marrow or Mountain. Pods of medium size, light green changing to yellow and well filled with white seeds. Vines are quite large and spreading, with short runners and small leaves. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 25 cts., 2 lbs. 45 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.

Red Kidney. Used chiefly as a shell Bean, although can be used as a green Bean when small. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 25 cts., 2 lbs. 45 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.

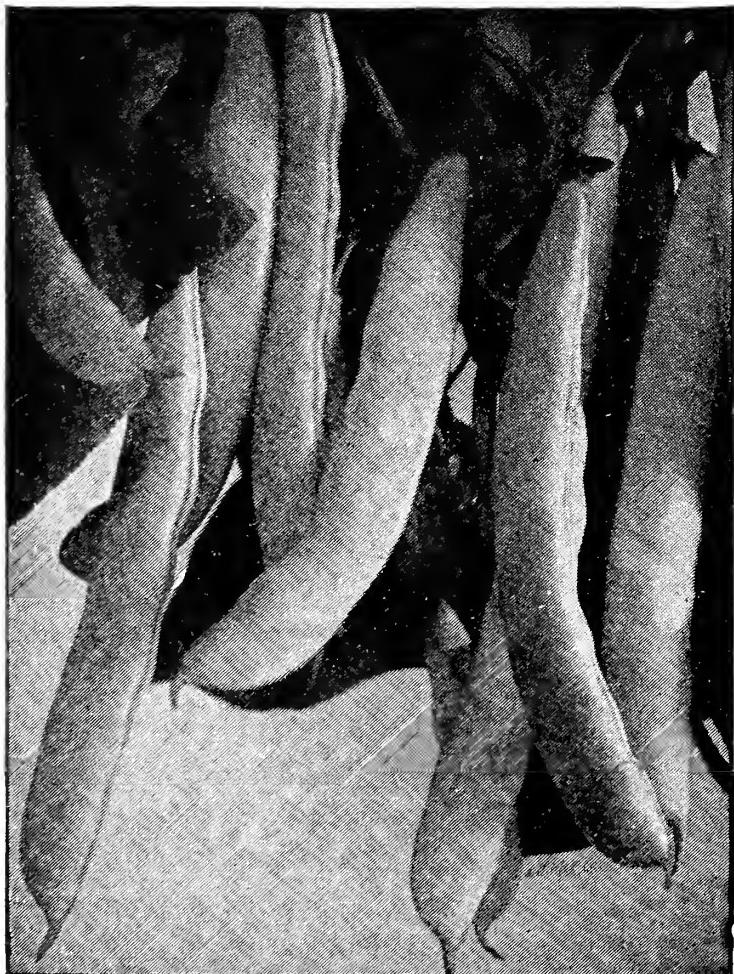


Improved Golden Wax Beans

GREEN-PODDED BEANS, continued

White Kidney. Sometimes called the Royal Dwarf. Pods long and slender, filled with white Beans. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 25 cts., 2 lbs. 45 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.

Broad Windsor. An old English variety with broad, flat pods. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 60 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.



Burpee's Stringless Green-Podded Beans

WAX-PODDED BEANS

½lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 55 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.30

Davis White Wax. Pods long, meaty and quite flat, marked distinct yellow. The dry Beans are large and white; one of the best sorts for cooking.

Improved Golden Wax. Pods semi-round, yellow, and stringless; ready for picking in six to seven weeks from planting.

Prolific Black Wax. Pods round, brittle, golden yellow in color. The old standard black wax Bean.

Webber Wax. Specially adapted for market gardeners, producing a deep golden colored pod of good length; strong grower and bears freely.

Currie's Rustproof Wax. Strictly a rustproof sort, with thick, flat pods which in their early growth are entirely stringless. Ready for use in about fifty days after planting.

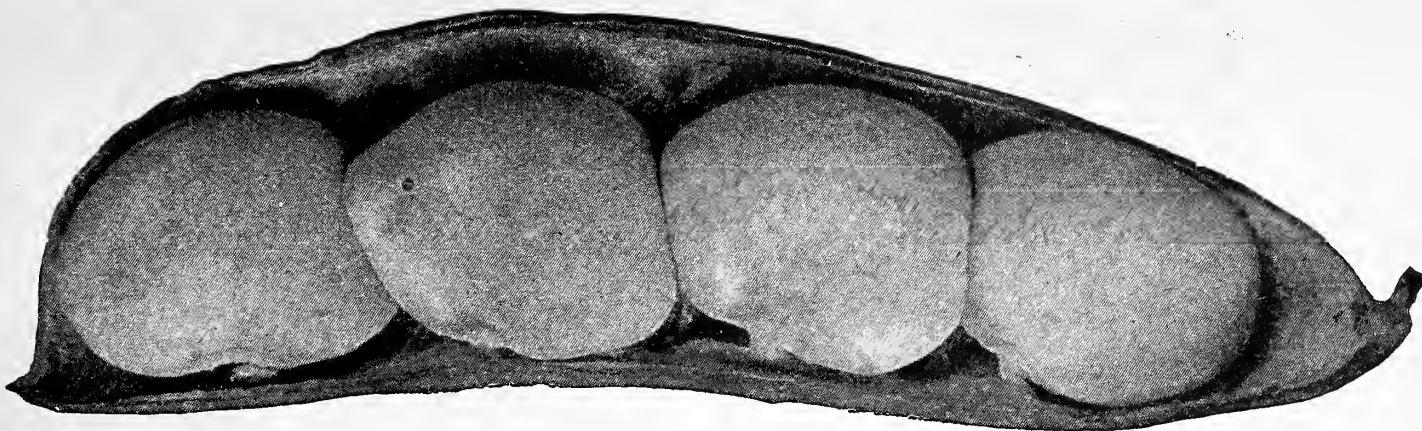
Pencil-Pod Black Wax. Long, slender pods; plant is a strong, vigorous grower, well covered with golden yellow pods.

Refugee Wax. A good variety for canning, on account of the length and form of the pods. Ready for use about eight weeks after planting.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Long, broad, thick pods which are bright, waxy yellow in color, and practically stringless. Matures in about fifty days.

Hodson Wax. Creamy white pods, 6 to 7 inches long. A late variety, which is seemingly free from blight or rust.

Flageolet Wax. Seeds are large, purplish red. May be used as a snap Bean or shelled and dried.



King of the Garden Lima Beans

POLE BEANS

Early Golden Cluster Wax. Pods long, flat, of waxy yellow-color. Vines vigorous growers and extremely productive. Lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 80 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.85.

Kentucky Wonder. Pods extra large, dark green in color, and will cook tender; one of the earliest of the green Pole Beans. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 70 cts.

Lazy Wife. So named because of its heavy bearing qualities, making the picking extremely easy. Pods are of medium length and well filled with Beans. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.70.

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. Large Beans, which are splashed and spotted with red; extra-good quality, either as a green Bean or dry. Lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 65 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Scarlet Runner. May be used both as a string and shell Bean. The vine is strong and rapid-growing, bearing many large green pods, and is also of ornamental value, bearing brilliant scarlet flowers from early summer until late fall. Lb. 50 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.70.

Carpinteria. Vines are extremely strong and rapid growers. The pods are of good size, and usually contain four large Beans, which are thicker than the ordinary Limas.

Challenger or Potato Lima. Extra-large pods full of huge mealy Beans.

Carolina or Sieva. An early and productive variety with short, curved pods; Beans are clear white.

Dreer's Improved Lima. In shape the single Bean differs from the other Pole Beans in that it is thick and plump, rather than of oval shape. The vines produce freely.

King of the Garden Lima. Pods are from 5 to 8 inches long and are usually filled with perfectly formed Beans. Vines begin to bear when quite small and will produce during a long season.

Leviathan. One of the earliest of the Pole Limas. Pods are quite long, containing from four to five flat Beans of good size and splendid quality.

Large White Lima. The green pods are tender and crisp, and filled with Beans which are of medium size and are excellent for use when dried.

DWARF LIMA BEANS

Bush Limas are earlier than the Pole Limas, and may be planted in drills, dropping the Beans from 3 to 6 inches apart in the drill. A pound of seed will plant about 75 feet of drill.

Burpee's. Plant is of an upright growth; the pods are not quite so large as other sorts, but they make up for this in the extra-fine quality. Lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75.

DWARF LIMA BEANS, continued

Dreer's Wonder. An extra-early variety, with long pods containing three and four Beans which are flat in shape. The plants are of strong and upright growth. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 80 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Fordhook. One of the earliest of the Bush Limas; plants upright in growth, while the pods are of good size and well filled with Beans. Lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 80 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.10.

Henderson's. Ripens about the time of Fordhook, but the pods and Beans are smaller; an extremely productive sort. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 70 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Quality Improved. A selected strain of Bush Limas grown especially for us. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 60 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.

BEETS

A Beet seed really is a shell containing two or three seeds, and therefore the seed-shells should not be sown thickly—not less than an inch apart, if good results are desired. It is usual to sow the seed in drills which are about 15 inches apart for garden culture, and about 2 feet apart for field culture. Seed can be sown as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring, and successive sowings may be made as late as the middle of July. An ounce of seed will be sufficient for 100 feet of drill, and 5 to 6 pounds should be sown to the acre.

Bastian's. An extra-early Blood Turnip Beet; popular for market gardeners, particularly in the East; color is light red, while the bulbs are of average size. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

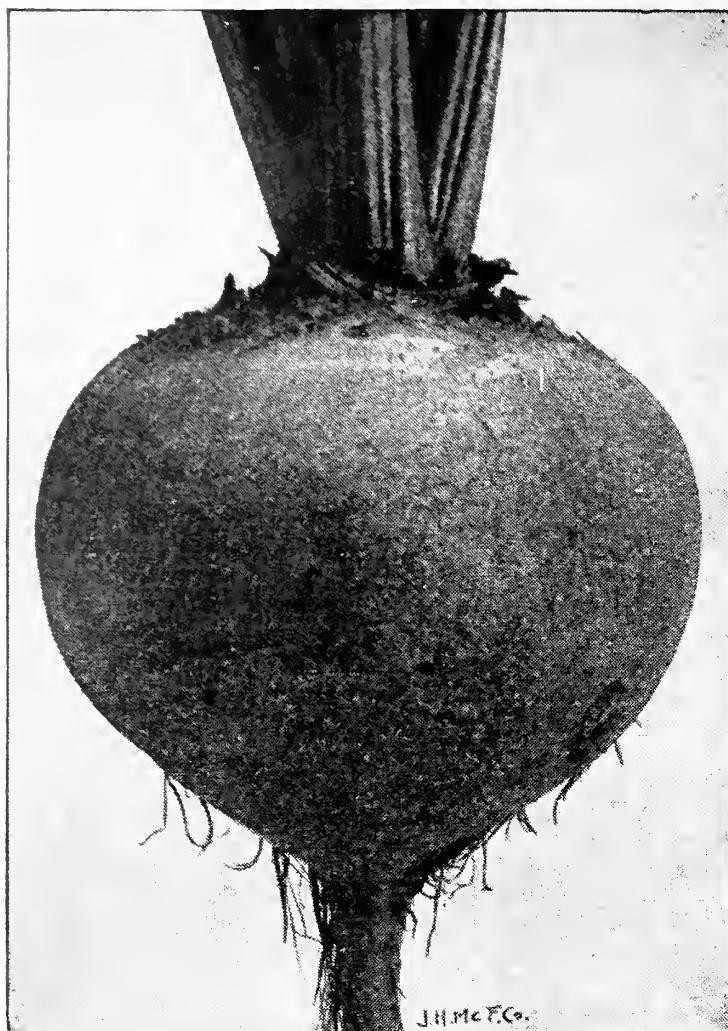
Crimson Globe. Second-early sort, which does not grow particularly large, but is very fine-grained; both skin and flesh are dark red, while the tops are quite small. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Crosby's Egyptian. Extremely early, and one of the best sorts for garden use; larger than the old type Egyptian, but with the same rich red color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Detroit Dark Red. A turnip-shaped Beet with blood-red skin and flesh. The tops are compact and upright, thus permitting of closer planting than most other sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. Similar to Edmand's, but lighter in color; because of its good keeping qualities it is a desirable variety for main crop. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Early Bassano. An early variety which in shape is similar to the Egyptian, but the color is light red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Detroit Dark Red Beet. See page 3

BEETS, continued

Early Egyptian. The old familiar early Beet, with small tops and roots flattened on the bottom end: color dark and light red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Early Eclipse. An early sort for the home-garden. The top is small, while the root is almost ball-shaped, flesh bright red, marked with white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Early Model. A blood-red variety, globe-shaped and entirely free from coarseness. The tops are small, which makes it a good variety for forcing under glass as well as growing in the open ground. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. The best general-crop Beet, because of its globe-shape. The fact that it has only one long tap-root makes it popular with market-gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Half-Long Blood. An excellent variety for late use; the roots are smooth, dark red in color, and never become woody. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Lentz Turnip. Similar to Bastian's but with a smaller top and root; an early and profitable variety for market-gardens. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

SUGAR BEETS

While Sugar Beets are chiefly grown for the manufacture of sugar, they are of almost equal value for stock-feeding. Seed should be widely spaced, so that there may be 6 inches or 9 inches of space between each plant.

Klein Wanzleben. A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved, but does not contain quite so much sugar. They yield from 12 to 18 tons of roots to the acre. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

SUGAR BEETS, continued

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. Earlier than most other varieties, and yields a heavier percentage of sugar. Largely grown for cattle-feeding. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

MANGEL-WURZELS

Chiefly used for stock-feed, although when small the roots can be used for the table. The soil should be plowed very deeply and in May or June seed may be sown at the rate of one ounce to 100 feet of row, or 6 to 7 pounds to the acre; the plants should stand about 10 inches apart.

Golden Tankard. Skin deep yellow; flesh yellow marked with white; valuable on account of the high percentage of sugar, and much used by dairymen for its milk-producing qualities. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Norbiton Giant Long Red. An extra-large variety, with long, blunt roots. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Orange Globe. Also known as Champion Yellow. Skin is a bright orange, while the flesh is a lighter tint of same color. Because of the shape of the root it is valuable for shallow soils. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Yellow Globe. Similar to the preceding variety, the chief difference being in the color of the flesh. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

SWISS CHARD

Giant Lucullus. Swiss Chard is used in about the same way as spinach, or the midrib may be cooked like asparagus. This variety produces the largest foliage of any sorts; it is light in color and entirely free from strings or threads. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Silver Leaf. Foliage light green, with a white midrib. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

BROCCOLI

Resembles cauliflower, but requires a longer season for development. The foliage is heavier and stiffer, and the heads are somewhat smaller than cauliflower. One ounce of seed will sow 300 feet of drill.

Large Early White. Heads larger than other sorts; clear white, compact, and of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 55 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.

Purple Sprouting. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Swiss Chard



Danvers Half-Long
Carrot

dish orange in color. This variety is splendid for forcing under glass. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Guerande, or Oxheart. A short, thick root which is adapted for hard, stiff soils; the flesh is orange-color, and is good for the table when the roots are small, but as they mature they become coarse and are chiefly used for stock-feeding. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Half-Long Nantes. A semi-stump-rooted sort, with smooth, cylindrical roots about 6 inches long; good sort for the market-gardener as well as for home use. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

Improved Long Orange. The roots are slightly shorter than the old type of Long Orange; the variety does best in deep, rich soil in which a large percentage of sand prevails. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Large White Belgian. This Carrot is used for cattle-feeding. The roots grow about one-third out of the soil, are pure white, have a small top, are green above the ground and white beneath the surface. On rich soil they grow to a large size. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Parisian Forcing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

St. Valery. The roots grow from 8 to 10 inches long, have a broad top and taper to a sharp point. Valuable for the home garden and seems to do best when grown in a light soil. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

CARROTS

Seed can be sown about as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring, and successive sowings can be made until July 7. Seed is usually sown in rows about 2 feet apart for garden cultivation and about 3 feet apart for field cultivation. Use an ounce of seed to 100 feet of row and 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

Chantenay. A half-long variety with orange-red skin; the root tapers to the bottom, is quite smooth, and can be pulled without difficulty. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Danvers Half-Long. The most popular variety for general garden culture because of its length and the diameter of the root; under normal conditions this variety will produce a larger crop per acre than almost any other sort. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Early Short-Horn. One of the very earliest varieties. While the roots do not grow large, they are almost globe-shaped and are red-

dish orange in color. This variety is splendid for forcing under glass. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

CAULIFLOWER

Seed should be started under glass in January or February; then transplant the seedlings to flats or coldframes, finally setting them into the open ground as soon as the weather is warm. They should be brought to maturity as rapidly as possible, as they will not head well in hot, dry weather. When the heads are formed they should be blanched by drawing up the leaves and fastening them together with raffia or cord.

All the Cauliflower seed offered this year is genuine, imported Danish stock.

Autumn Giant. A late variety with extra-large, compact heads. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. 75 cts.

Danish Giant or Dry Weather. Will produce a good crop when other varieties are seriously damaged by lack of moisture. Heads are of good size and extremely solid. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75, oz. \$3.

Danish Perfection. Solid, white heads; midseason. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25, oz. \$2.

Dwarf Erfurt. Heads pure white. A general, all-round, dwarf, market-garden variety, and can be used for forcing under glass or for planting in the open ground. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75, oz. \$3.

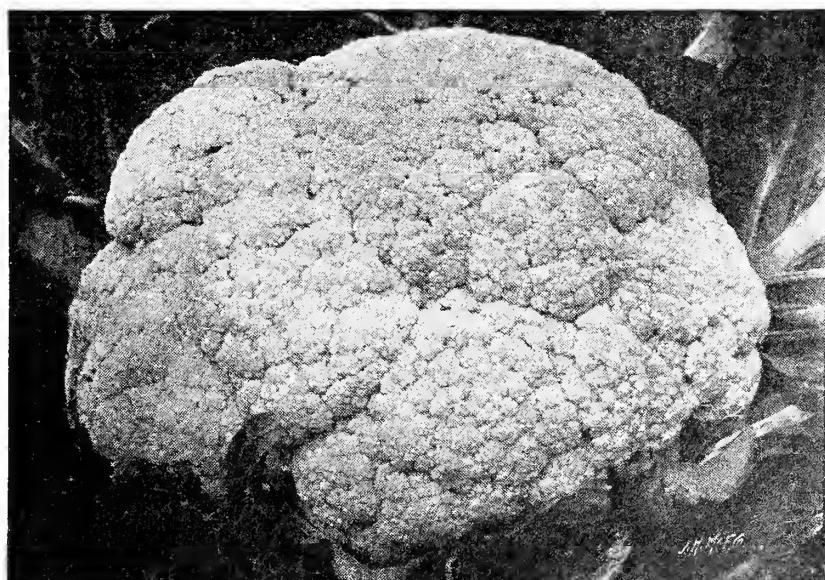
Early Paris Market. Can be used as an early variety, or later sowings will come to perfection in the fall. A full-heading, white variety. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75, oz. \$3.

Early Snowball. Unquestionably the finest Cauliflower yet introduced. The heads mature early, are of medium size, solid, and of the purest white; outside leaves are short and compact. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.45, oz. \$4.50.

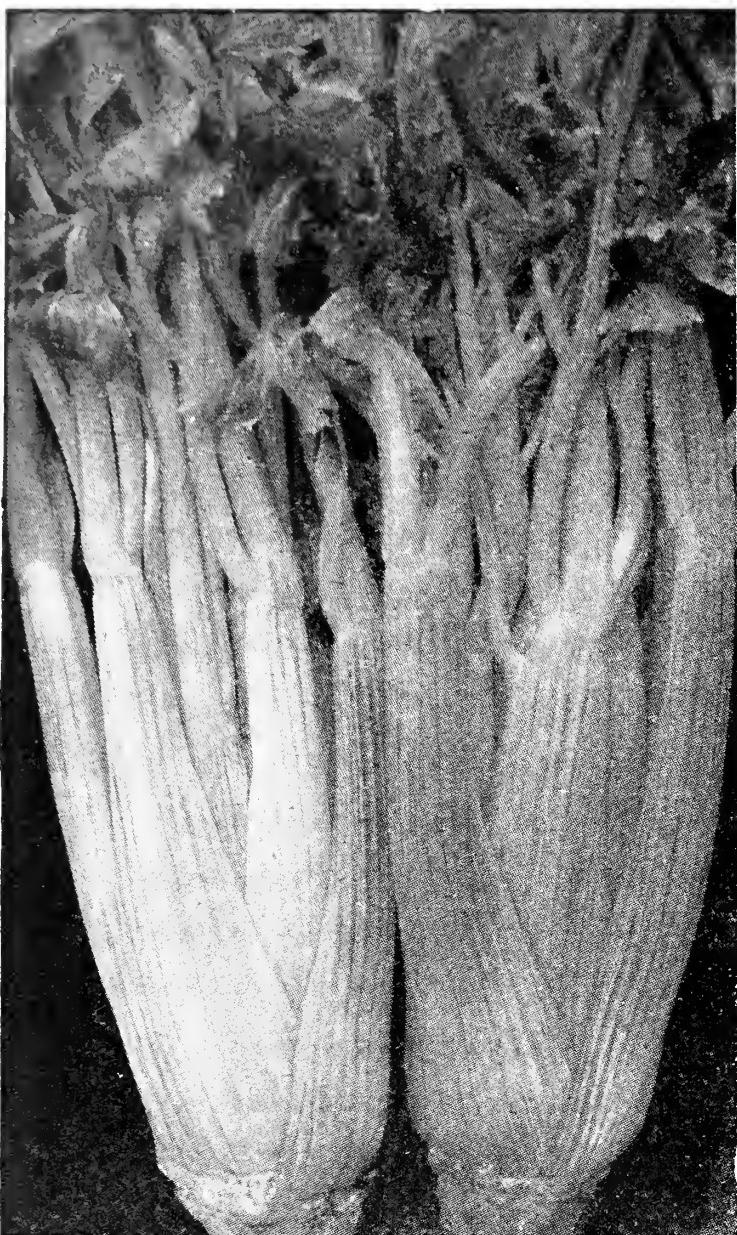
Large Algiers. A medium- or late-maturing variety which is of good quality and popular with market-gardeners. The growth is upright, with long leaves, which protect the heads during the late fall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55 cts., oz. \$1.

CARDOON

Smooth Solid Cardoon. The midribs of the leaves are blanched and used in the same way as celery. The main root may also be cooked and used as a table vegetable. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Early Snowball Cauliflower



French Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CELERY

Seed should be started under glass or in a hotbed in January, and when the plants are about 2 inches high they should be transplanted or thinned to about 2 inches apart. When the weather is warm the plants may be set where they are to grow and mature.

Boston Market. As indicated by the name it is a popular sort around Boston and in the eastern section of New England. Stalks are of good size, creamy white in color, and blanch without difficulty. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Easy Blanching. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

French Golden Self-Blanching. The best of the self-blanching Celeries, acquiring a handsome golden color without the use of boards, earth, or paper. A splendid sort for market-gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.25.

Giant Golden Heart. An extra-early variety with crisp, tender stalks which keep in late winter. Equally valuable for the home garden and the market-grower. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Golden Self-Blanching. American-grown seed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Giant Pascal. One of the best fall and winter Celeries. The stalks are large, solid, and crisp. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

CELERY, continued

White Plume. One of the earliest varieties, maturing ten days to two weeks ahead of other sorts; requires very little blanching for as the plants mature the inner stalks and the leaves turn white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Winter Queen. A thick, solid, heavy stalk with good-sized heart; an excellent creamy white winter Celery. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Perfection Heartwell. A green Celery which is hardy, solid, and finely flavored. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague. The root only is used.

Seed may be sown and plants cultivated in the same way as celery. This variety has large, smooth roots and is probably the finest of the family. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

CABBAGE

For an early crop seed should be sown under glass in January or February, and the small plants pricked out in flats or frames, about 2 inches apart. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the land can be prepared and the weather is warm, setting the plants in rows 20 to 24 inches apart, with at least 2 feet space each way. For late Cabbage sow the seed in the open ground in April and May, and transplant in June and July, giving more room than allowed for the early varieties.

Cabbage can be protected against the cutworm, the cabbage worm, and root maggot by using tobacco dust, insect powder, whale-oil soap solution, and similar preparations. See pages 74 to 75.

Spray
This Crop
with
Pyrox

Early Jersey Wakefield. An exceedingly early pointed head variety; the heads are of good size, solid, and generally uniform in growth. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Early Winnigstadt. A pointed head variety, which is not quite so early as the Wakefield, but is larger and of equal quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

All Seasons. A drumhead Cabbage of large size; solid and compact, and makes a good variety for early spring, summer, and fall use. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Autumn King. Large, solid heads of extra-good quality, maturing later than most other sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Copenhagen Market. A new early round-headed variety, forming solid, compact heads which will weigh from 10 to 12 pounds each. The stems are short, the outer leaves small, therefore the plants can be set close together. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Danish Ballhead. Probably the best late Cabbage on the market, and undoubtedly more largely grown than any other late variety. The heads are of medium size, with few outer leaves, solid, compact, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Early Drumhead. A typical flat drumhead variety, and may be considered one of the second-early sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Early Spring. The earliest flathead sort, nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield; heads solid and fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

CABBAGE, continued

Extra-Early Express. Round, compact heads of medium size, becoming ready for use soon after Early Spring. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Glory of Enkhuizen. A midsummer sort which is ready for use about the time of All Seasons; the heads are quite large, with few outer leaves. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Hollander. A favorite winter variety for market-gardeners' use. Heads are hard as a rock, and will weigh as much as some of the large-headed sorts; the leaves overlap and thus in a well-formed head there is really no waste. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Mammoth Rock Red. The largest of the red sorts, with a hard, solid head of excellent quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Large Late Drumhead. A flat-headed sort with few loose outer leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Premium Flat Dutch. A late variety which is intended for winter use. The heads are large and solid, and will mature without bursting. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Red Stonehead. A flat-headed variety, with leaves which are dark red in color; matures late. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Stonemason Drumhead. An old-time large-heading variety; heads are compact, but the leaves are not quite so fine-grained as many of the other drumhead sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Surehead. A splendid main-crop Cabbage; the heads are solid making them of extra value for shipping purposes. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

CHERVIL

Curled. Sow seed in early spring, and, when the plants are well established, reset to about a foot apart. This variety is superior to the old sort, being earlier and fully of as fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

CHICORY

Witloof (French Endive). Sow the seed in the open ground in June and allow the plants to grow until November. Then take up the roots, trim the leaves to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the neck, and replant in trenches, planting the roots upright about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. Fill the trench with light soil and in four to five weeks the leaves will attain a good size and may be removed for use. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

COLLARDS

Georgia, Southern or Creole. Cultural directions are the same as for cabbage. In many parts of the country Collards are used as a substitute for cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

CORN SALAD

Fetticus, or Lamb's Lettuce. A small salad plant which may be used in winter and spring as a substitute for lettuce. Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills about a foot apart, spreading the soil firmly over the seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

CRESS

Curled, or Peppergrass. A quick-growing plant with sharp, pungent peppery flavor. Sow the seed about a half an inch deep in drills a foot apart, thinning the plants to 4 inches apart in the drill. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Water. Sow the seed broadcast on garden soil, and keep the soil wet until the plants can be transplanted along the sides of flowing streams. Cutting can begin in about 60 days. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.

CUCUMBERS

There is no use in planting Cucumber seed before the ground is warm; in fact, about corn-planting time is the correct time for Cucumbers, although an earlier crop may be secured by starting the seed in a hotbed or under glass, sowing a few of them on pieces of sod which can be transferred to the hills in the garden. In ordinary garden culture, about a dozen seeds should be used in hills, which can be made about 4 feet apart. The striped Cucumber beetle will probably spoil some of the plants, but after he has passed on the weaker plants should be pulled out, allowing about three or four healthy plants to remain in each hill. To control the Cucumber beetle, use arsenate of lead and other insecticides. See pages 74 to 75.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. Extensively cultivated in the Middle West and other sections for pickling purposes. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with a deep green color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Davis Perfect. Fruit slim and symmetrical, averaging 10 to 12 inches in length. The color is dark, glossy green, which holds until the fruits are nearly ripe, when they turn white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Early Cluster. Fruit short and thick; dark green at the stem end, pale green at the blossom end. Not a rampant grower, but produces a heavy crop. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Spray
This Crop
with
Ryrox



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage



Improved Long Green Cucumber

CUCUMBERS, continued

Early White Spine. Fruit straight, dark green, with a few white spines. Because of its tender flesh and excellent quality, it is one of the very best table Cucumbers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Evergreen White Spine. A market-gardener's variety, as it seems to be best for hotbed, greenhouse, and outdoor culture. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Forcing White Spine. A selection from the Evergreen White Spine, and specially adapted for greenhouse growing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Fordhook Famous. A handsome garden Cucumber of the White Spine type; the fruits are smooth and regular, averaging 2 to 4 inches long. The skin is thin, of bright green color, while the flesh is thick and crisp. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling. Fruit medium size, but produced in quantities; is a favorite sort with pickle growers and commercial gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Improved Long Green. Fruits long and slim, particularly recommended for table use and for home-made pickles. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Jersey Pickle. A rather short, smooth Cucumber, largely planted by those who raise Cucumbers for pickling purposes. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

West India Gherkin. A small-fruited variety used exclusively for pickling. The fruits are thick and round, covered with spines, and about 2 to 3 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

CUCUMBERS, continued

Japanese Climbing. The vines are rapid growers and should be trained on a trellis or on poles. The fruits are from 12 to 16 inches in length, straight and handsome. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.

Telegraph. Another house Cucumber, with fruits from 20 to 30 inches long. Pkt. 25 cts., trade pkt. 50 cts.

SWEET CORN

Seed should not be planted when the ground is wet or cold, although, if the seed will germinate, the plants will stand late frosts. Plant on hills 3 feet apart each way, using four to five seeds in a hill; after the plants are well up they may be thinned out, with three or four plants to the hill. By planting seed every sixteen days or two weeks up to the middle of July, Sweet Corn may be had until late fall. A pound of seed will plant about 100 hills.

EARLY VARIETIES

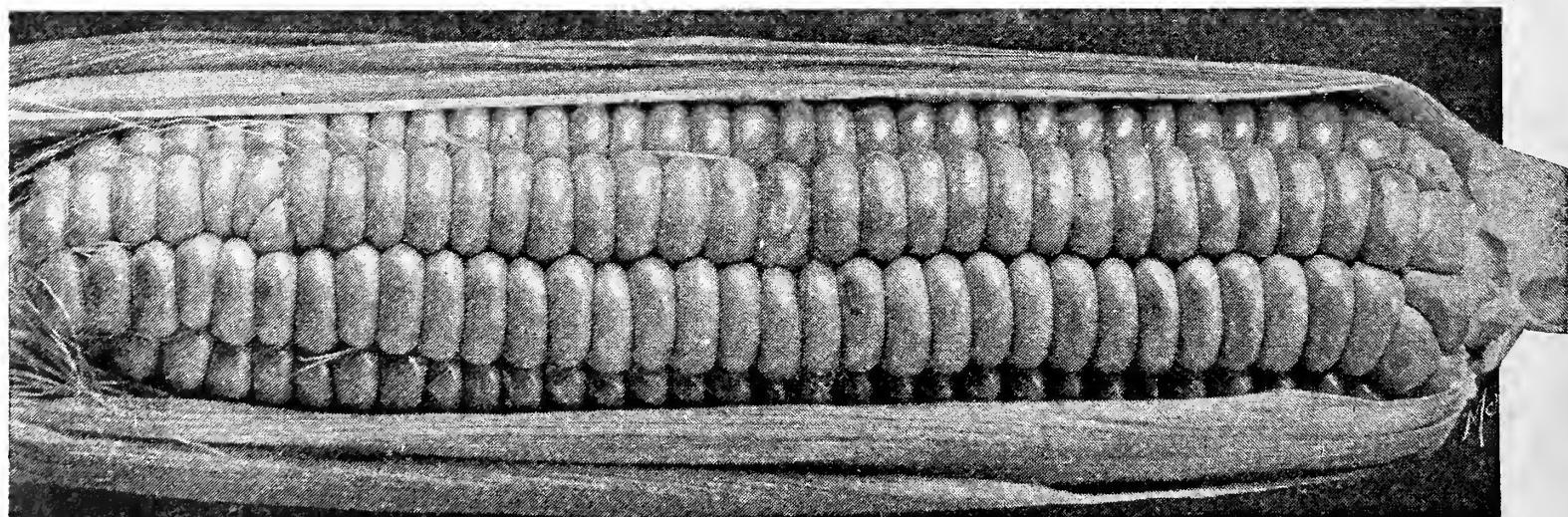
Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50,
15 lbs. \$3.50, unless otherwise noted.

Mammoth White Cory. Twelve rows of large white grains.

Early Minnesota. Ready for market ten days later than Cory. Ears and kernels of good size for an early variety.

Golden Bantam. Probably the finest early yellow Sweet Corn every introduced. Stalks about 4 feet high, and usually bear two ears.

Quality Bantam Evergreen. This new variety was obtained by crossing Golden Bantam with the well-known Stowell's Evergreen. The new variety retains the good quality of Golden Bantam,



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Quality Bantam Evergreen Sweet Corn, continued
with the more tender skin of Stowell's Evergreen. Bantam Evergreen is considerably larger than Golden Bantam, and therefore more valuable for the market-garden trade. The new variety was grown and bred in New England, and has been called the "*sweetest Corn ever eaten.*"

Crosby's Early. A standard early variety, with ears and kernels of large size and extra-good quality.

Metropolitan. One of the newer early varieties, ripening about the same time as Early Minnesota.

White-Cob Cory. Considered by some gardeners to be better than the Early Cory; the cob is white, which gives the Corn a little more attractive appearance in the market.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Premo. Ready for use from 65 to 70 days after planting. Both the cob and kernels are pure white, of good size for an early Corn and quite sweet.

New Champion. A new medium-early Sweet Corn, which is a splendid sort for market-gardeners because of its large size and good appearance.

Early Evergreen. A week or ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are from 8 to 10 inches long, containing from 14 to 18 rows of sweet kernels.

Stowell's Evergreen. The well-known standard midseason Sweet Corn for the home-garden or for the market grower. No variety surpasses Stowell's.

Country Gentleman. This variety can readily be distinguished by the irregular kernels, which are thickly crowded around the cob, rather than being in straight rows as most other varieties. The cob is small, with large, white, sweet kernels; ripens a week to ten days later than Stowell's Evergreen.

Black Mexican. A delicious table Corn. When ready for the table the grains are white, but on cooking many of them turn black or are tinted purple. It is one of the finest varieties for the home-garden, but not much grown for market on account of its appearance.

Quality White Mexican. Similar to the old familiar Black Mexican, but the distinguishing feature is that all of the kernels are pure white. The ear is somewhat larger than the old variety.

Mammoth Sugar. A late sort with extra-large ears, containing from 14 to 20 rows of kernels.

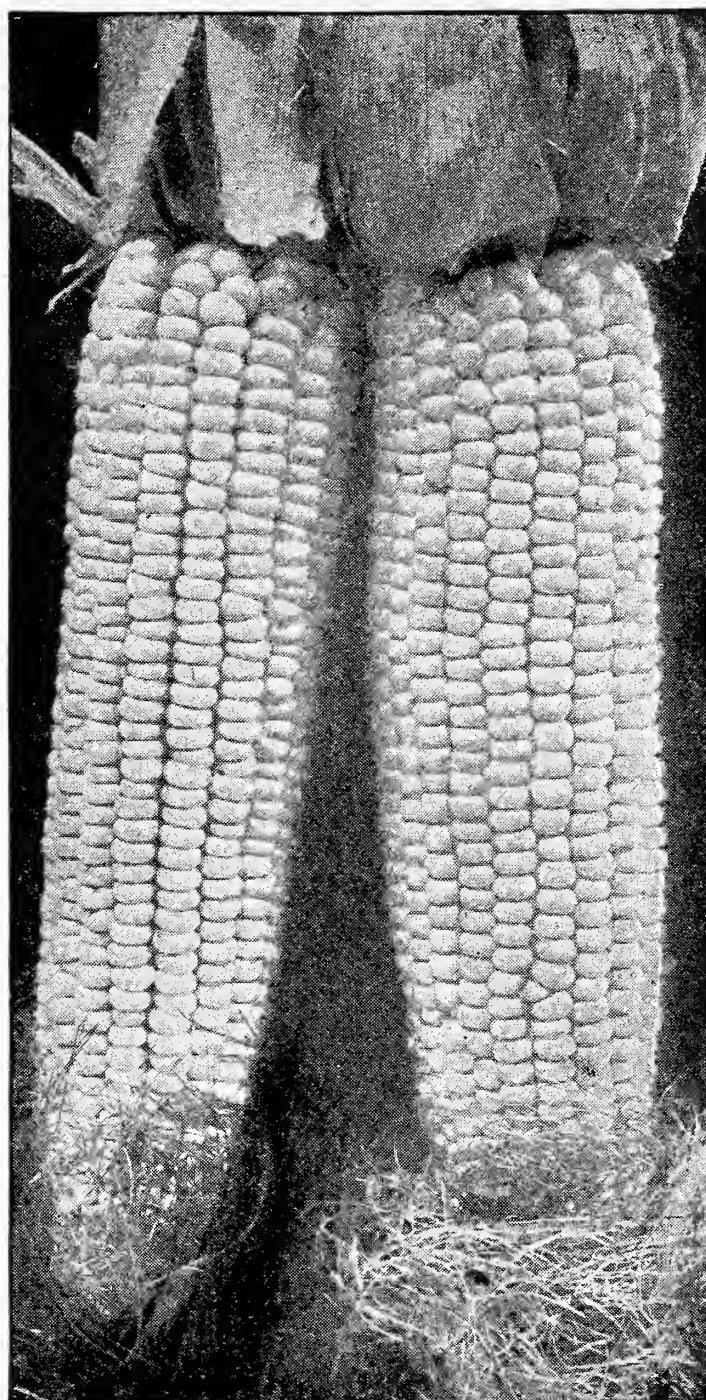
Golden Rod. Said to be a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, combining the good points of both varieties. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts.

DANDELION

French. This is really our common Dandelion, bred and selected until the leaves are very much larger and with a considerably milder flavor. It can be used as a salad as well as for "greens." Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.

EGGPLANT

A reasonably long season is required to bring Eggplants to perfection; therefore the seed must be sown in hotbeds, or in a greenhouse, about March 1. The young plants may be set in the open when all danger of late spring frosts has passed, about 2 feet apart for garden culture, or in rows 4 feet apart for field culture. The potato bug seems to be the only



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

EGGPLANT, continued

insect that troubles the Eggplant, and this pest can be kept under control by Bug Death or the arsenic preparations.

Improved New York Purple Spineless. A well-grown plant will bear from six to eight large, smooth fruits. It is the most popular sort grown for market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 70 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.

Black Pekin. Purplish black fruits which are large, solid, and nearly round. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 70 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.

ENDIVE

In some sections Endive is known as "Winter Lettuce." It is chiefly used as a salad, for greens, or for garnishing. Seed is usually sown in mid-summer, and after the plants are well started they may be transplanted to the garden, setting them about a foot apart, in rows 18 inches apart. The plants can be blanched by tying the leaves together, or by turning a box over each plant, or by earthing up like celery.

Green Curled. Tightly curled foliage, which blanches to a creamy white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.



Big Boston Lettuce

ENDIVE, continued

White Curled. Leaves light green and specially tender when small. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Broad-leaved Batavian. Chiefly used for culinary purposes rather than as a salad. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

KALE, or BORECOLE

In general the cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. The seed must be sown indoors or in hot-beds, when the plants may be reset in the open ground, allowing about 18 inches between the plants. An ounce of seed will be sufficient for 300 feet, and four pounds will be sufficient to plant an acre.

Siberian, or Winter Sprouts. Sometimes called "German Greens." Not so curly as other varieties, the leaves having a smooth center and a fringed edge; color a bluish green. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Dwarf Green Moss Curled. Leaves yellowish green. May be sown in September for winter and early spring use. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. Bright green leaves, curled and crinkled: an excellent variety for private gardens. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Tall German. Similar to Siberian Kale, but of a taller growth and with straighter foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.25.

KOHLRABI

The root looks like a turnip, but grows above the ground. Cultivation is similar to that given cabbage or turnips. Seed must be sown early in the spring, or the latter part of August, as the bulbs do not develop well in midsummer heat. An ounce of seed will sow about 300 feet, as the plants should stand 4 inches apart.

Earliest Erfurt. Bulb exceptionally smooth, with white skin and flesh; small top. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Early Short-leaved White Vienna. A desirable sort for market-gardener because of the fine appearance of the bulb. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Early Purple Vienna. Similar to the Short-leaved variety, excepting that the color of the bulb is a bluish purple. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

LEEK

This vegetable belongs to the onion family, and is chiefly used for flavoring soups and salads. Seed should be sown in early spring, in drills, covering the seed not more than half an inch deep. When the plants are well up they should be thinned so that they will stand 4 to 6 inches apart. To blanch the plants, draw the earth well up toward the top.

London, or American Flag. One of the largest and hardiest varieties; mild in flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.

Musselburgh. Probably the hardiest growing variety, with broad, spreading leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

LETTUCE

Lettuce seed can be sown in the open ground just as soon as the garden can be worked, as the plants are not seriously injured by late frosts. For a succession, sow seed every three weeks until late August or early September. Seed may be sown broadcast or in rows, but to secure large heads the plants should be transplanted so that they will stand not less than 6 inches apart in a row. An ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

Big Boston. Probably the leading Head Lettuce for market growers and the home-garden. The heads are large, solid, with a creamy white center. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Black-seeded Simpson. One of the earlier varieties, forming large, loose heads, which are light green, tinged with golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Brown Dutch. Known also as Dutch Butter. Spotted, large heads, ready for use quite early in the season. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

California Cream Butter. Heads of good size, round, solid with light green outer leaves and creamy yellow center. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Early Curled Simpson, White-seeded. A good sort for early planting outdoors or for starting in coldframes. Heads fair size, compact, yellowish green. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Early Tennis Ball, Black-seeded. A tight-growing hard-headed Lettuce, with few outer leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

LETTUCE, continued

Dreer's Allheart. A reliable hard-heading variety which is adapted to spring and summer use, as it withstands midsummer heat; leaves are closely set, forming a solid heart, yellowish green. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Grand Rapids Forcing. A loose-leaved variety which is a favorite with market-gardeners, as it does not wilt quickly and is tough enough to stand thinning. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Giant Crystal Head. Leaves light green, forming a tight and compact head, somewhat like Big Boston, but smaller in size. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Hanson. A reliable outdoor variety, with bright green outer leaves and white center. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Leonard. A large, solid cabbage Lettuce with fine light green foliage and with small ribs. A splendid variety for market-gardeners because it withstands midsummer heat. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

May King. Useful for outdoor planting or for forcing under glass. Yellowish green leaves tinged with brown, with center of golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Mignonette. Chiefly used as an extra-early variety, as it does not withstand midsummer heat; heads small and compact with the edges of the leaves tinted brown. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

New York. Extra-large, solid heads which may weigh from 2 to 3 pounds each. It is a good all-season sort, as it withstands summer heat and likewise is satisfactory when grown under glass. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Prize Head. Large, bright green leaves, which are margined with brownish red; head quite loose in form. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Salamander. An excellent variety for second crop. Color is light green with creamy yellow center. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

COS LETTUCE

This type of Lettuce differs from all other varieties, in that the heads are conical in form and from 7 to 9 inches high, with a diameter of from 4 to 6 inches. The heads should be tied together at the top so that the inner leaves will blanch.

Express. An early variety, compact in growth, and under favorable conditions will head and branch without tying. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Paris White. Lighter in color than other varieties; leaves crisp and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Trianon. Usually considered the best variety by most growers; the leaves are long, spoon-shaped, forming an oval head. Oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

MUSKMELON

Cultural directions are similar to those given for cucumbers, excepting that more space should be allowed between the hills. An ounce of seed will plant fifty hills and three pounds will be sufficient for an acre.

Burrell Gem. An orange-fleshed variety with dark green skin and thin rind. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

MUSKMELON, continued

Banana. An oval-shaped melon, about 15 inches long and possibly 6 inches in diameter. Flesh is salmon-colored, with an odor similar to that of the banana. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Bay View. In shape this variety is oblong, with greenish tinted flesh; one of the late melons. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Casaba, or Honey Dew. Begins to ripen in late July, and will continue bearing until early frosts. The fruits picked late in the season may be stored in cool places and kept until midwinter. The skin is yellow without netting. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Early Hackensack. Medium to large fruit, nearly round, or may be slightly flattened at the end; green skin, slightly tinged with yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Emerald Gem. A medium-sized, early, yellow-fleshed Melon, specially adapted for the home-garden. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Jenny Lind. Fruits small, deep-ribbed, well-netted and slightly flattened at the end; flesh green. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Long Island Beauty. An early and large-sized variety; skin densely netted; flesh green and of extra-good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

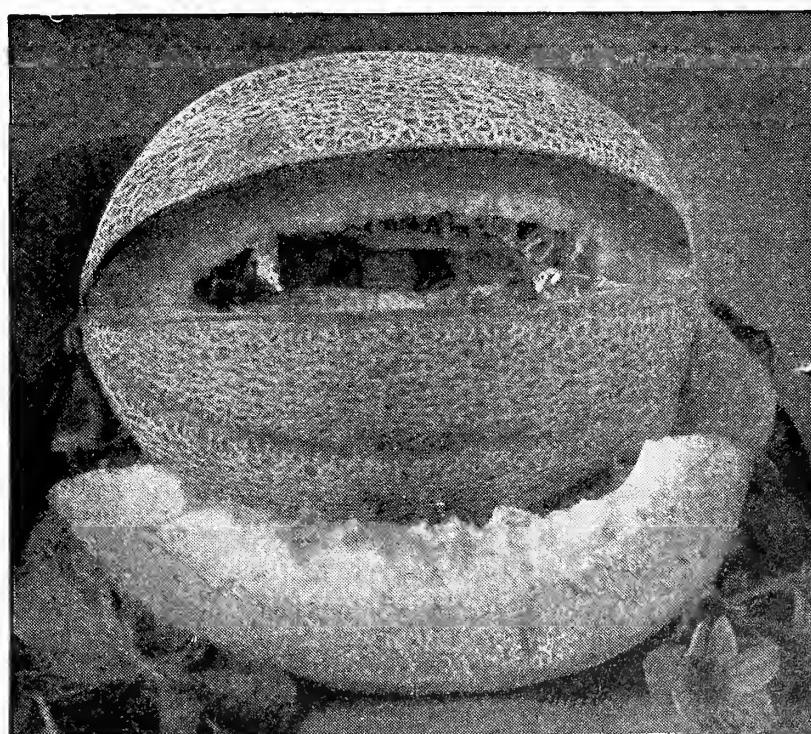
Montreal Nutmeg. Fruits extra large, nearly round and deeply ribbed; flesh light green and quite tender. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Netted Gem. Probably the earliest variety and therefore largely used by market gardeners; thick green flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Osage. Of medium size, slightly oval in form, dark green in color; the light salmon flesh is thick and firm, with very few seeds. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

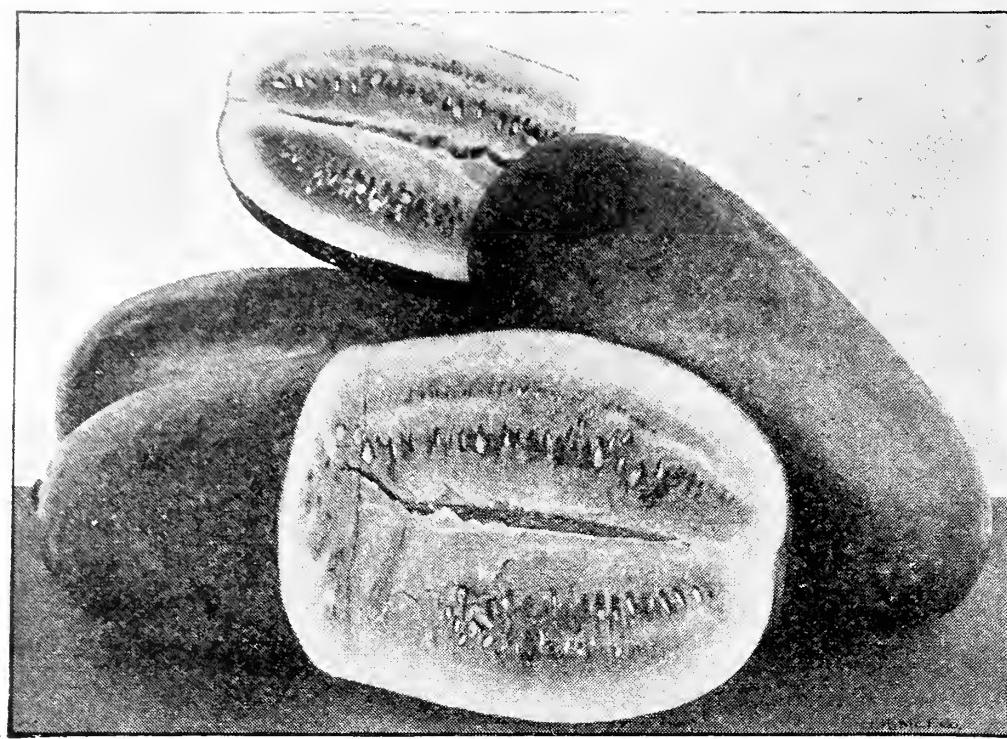
Rocky Ford. One of the most popular small-sized Muskmelons; the fruits are oval, slightly ribbed and finely netted, with green flesh which is quite sweet and highly flavored. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Royal Sovereign. An English variety, largely used for growing under glass, although in favorable seasons it will mature in the open ground. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.



Rocky Ford Muskmelon

**Spray
This Crop
with
Pyrox**



Kleckley Sweets Watermelons

WATERMELON

Follow the same general cultural directions for Watermelons as for cucumbers, excepting that the hills should be made from 8 to 10 feet apart, and not more than three plants left to the hill. An ounce of seed will be sufficient for twenty-five hills, and three pounds of seed will be needed for an acre.



Cole's Early. Recommended especially for the home-garden, as the plants are quite hardy and almost sure to produce a good crop; the skin and rind are rather thin, but cover a crisp and tender, dark red flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Ice Cream Peerless. An old variety which still holds its popularity because it is most useful as a main-crop Melon; fruits of medium size, with rich, scarlet flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Kleckley Sweets. Sweetest of all varieties, with smooth grained tender flesh. Fruits extra large, dark green, with thin skin and brittle rind. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Sweetheart. In form the melons are slightly oval, while the skin is mottled light to dark green; flesh bright red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Tom Watson. A southern melon of extra-large size; the fruits are long, dark green in color without stripes; flesh deep red, with few seeds. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Red-seeded Citron. Used chiefly for preserves; fruits are solid, almost round in form. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Green-seeded Citron. Similar to the preceding variety, but possibly a few days earlier than Red Citron. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms are grown in a warm cellar or in a shed where the temperature ranges from 50 to 60 degrees. They can be grown without difficulty, provided certain definite rules are followed. We can furnish leaflets covering Mushroom-growing, or can supply books treating of the same subject.

MUSHROOM SPAWN, continued

Pure-Culture Spawn. Strictly fresh Spawn coming directly from selected Mushrooms. Lb. bricks 35 cts. each.

Liquid Spawn. A wonderful advance has been made in the last few years in growing Mushrooms. The old way was to use the Brick Spawn, but the new way is to use the "Bottle Spawn" which is much easier to handle and far more certain to secure a good stand of Mushrooms. One bottle will cover as much space as six bricks. Price \$1.25 per bottle.

MUSTARD

Grown chiefly for seed which is used for flavoring and medicinal purposes, although the leaves can be used as a salad if cut when small. Seed can be sown in early spring and successive crops can be secured by sowing at three- or four-week intervals.

Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Giant Southern Curled. Extra-large, dark green leaves with curled edges. The best variety for midsummer use.

Chinese, or Large-leaved. Foliage often measures 14 inches in length; the plants should be ready for use from five to six weeks after sowing. Usually served like spinach.

Bloomsdale, Large-leaved. Almost identical with the Chinese variety; a little milder in flavor.

Brown. Distinguished chiefly by the color, which is a brownish green. Plants are not so tall as the preceding variety, but are sharper in flavor.

NASTURTIUM

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed. Grown both for ornament and for the foliage and seed, which is used for garnishing and for flavoring salads. The green seed-pods are used in mixed pickles.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed. Same as the tall varieties, but seldom more than 10 to 12 inches in height.

OKRA, or GUMBO

The large seed-pods are used in many ways in the southern states, but are not so well known in the North. Because of their peculiar qualities, they are used for flavoring and thickening soups. Plant the seed when the ground is warm, sowing it in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, and thinning to 8 to 12 inches apart, according to the growth of the plant. Seed may also be sown in hills, permitting about two plants to remain on a hill.

White Velvet. Perfectly round pods which are quite smooth and have a velvety appearance. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Dwarf Prolific, or Density. A new variety which does not grow quite so tall as the common type, with short, thick pods. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Tall Green. Known also as Perkins' Mammoth Long-Pod, with pods 4 to 5 inches in length, quite slim, and deep green in color. In many sections this variety takes the place of all other Okras. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 85 cts.

ONION

Just as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, have it spaded, forked, or plowed from 12 to 15 inches deep. Make the soil soft and mellow, and sow the seed thinly in rows from 12 to 15 inches apart. Probably it will be necessary to thin the plants until they stand from 2 to 4 inches apart. Black Onion seed is slow to germinate and should be covered firmly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

FOUR SPECIAL GLOBE ONIONS

Southport Red Globe. One of the best, if not the very best, red globe Onions. Bulbs of medium size, solid, and will keep for a long time. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

Southport White Globe. An extra-large, pure white globe-shaped bulb; largely used by market-gardeners for bunching. Useful as a medium-early crop, but most valuable when grown as a main-crop sort. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

Southport Yellow Globe. The outer skin is pale yellow, with creamy white flesh. The bulbs are globe-shaped and are a little larger than the Southport Red Globe. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

Yellow Globe Danvers. An extra-large, thick, globe-shaped Onion, with a slightly flattened bottom; skin brownish yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.

ONIONS FOR GARDEN AND MARKET

Ailsa Craig. In ordinary culture this variety will grow to about the size of Prizetaker, and it is not unusual to have bulbs weighing 2 pounds and over. The skin is pale yellow and the snowy white flesh is fully as mild as the Spanish Onion. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

Australian Brown. Medium-sized, extremely solid and hardy, and a useful sort for nearby markets and shipping; color of the skin is clear amber-brown. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

Barletta, or White Queen. A medium-sized, silver-skinned, extra-early variety. It matures quickly after sowing and the bulbs remain in the good condition for a long period. Largely used for pickling. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

ONIONS, continued

Denia. A member of the Spanish Onion family, growing to a large size. The skin is the usual light yellow, while the flesh is clear white and extremely mild. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Giant Gibraltar. Similar to Prizetaker, but not quite so large; globe-shaped; straw-colored skin and white flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

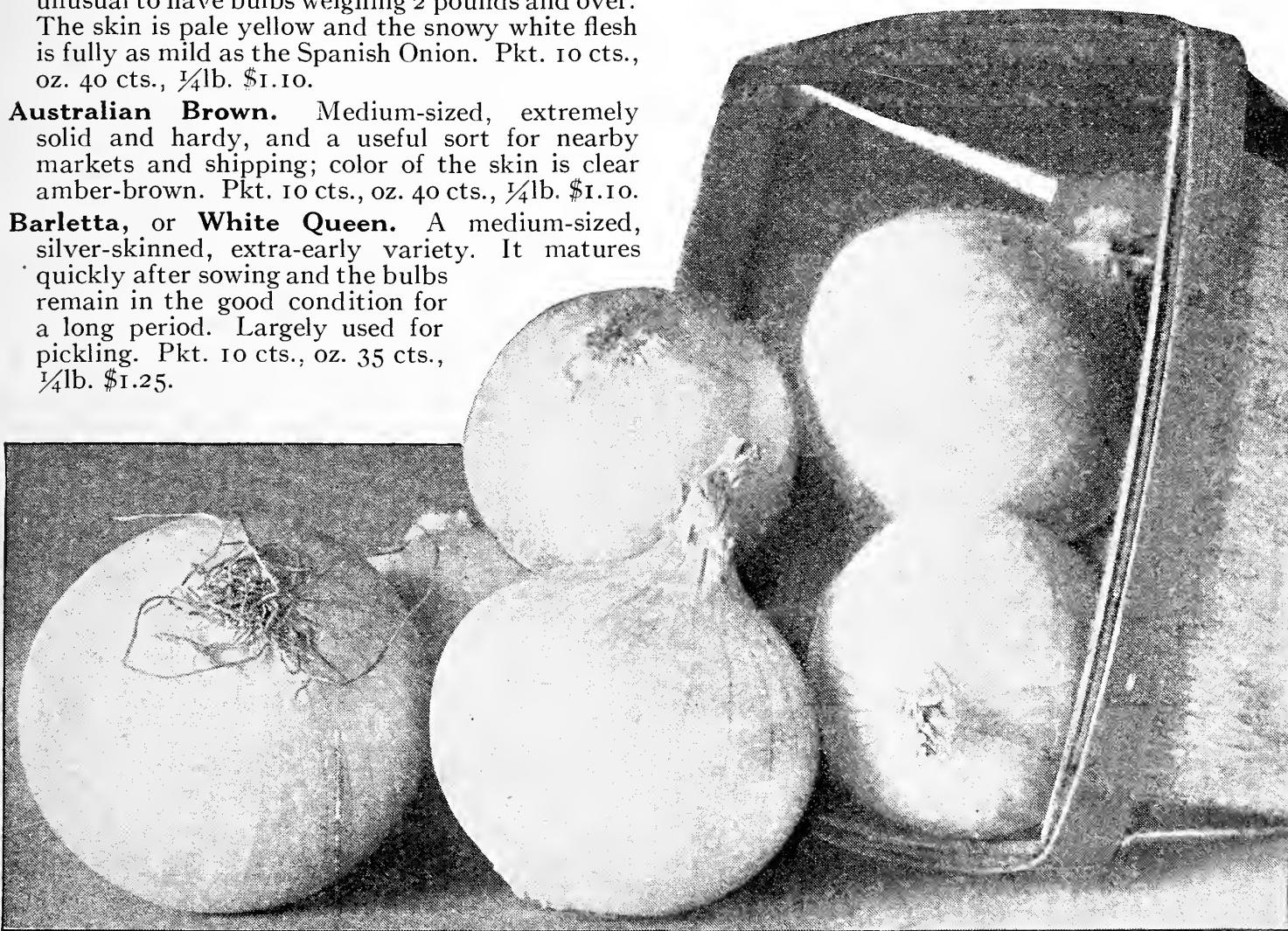
Philadelphia Silverskin. Medium-sized variety, most useful for the family garden and for nearby markets. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Prizetaker. Probably the largest of all the commercial Onions. The outer skin is yellow, with white flesh which is fine-grained and quite mild in flavor. Tubers ripen hard and firm and are reasonably good winter keepers. To get the best results from this variety the seed should be sown in beds and transplanted. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Red Wethersfield. An extra-large, flat Onion, with purplish red skin and purple-tinted flesh; strong flavor, but an excellent keeper. Our stock this year is an especially selected strain. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

White Portugal, or American Silverskin. The best sort for Onion sets or for pickling, as when sown thickly it will make small, round, hard bulbs. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Do not overlook the section of this book devoted to Insecticides, Implements and Fertilizers. A more complete stock cannot be found between New York and Boston.



Southport White Globe Onions



Moss Curled Parsley

PARSNIP

Parsnip seed is extremely slow to germinate, therefore it should be sown as early as possible in the spring, and by all means do not cover the seed deeper than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Sow in drills which are about 18 inches apart, and thin the plants so that they will stand about 4 inches apart. Half an ounce of seed will sow 100 feet and three to five pounds will be sufficient for an acre. Frost improves the roots, and therefore they may be left in the ground all winter.

Hollow Crown. Roots long, smooth, white, and quite sweet. In all probability this is the most popular sort for general garden cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Guernsey. Especially suited to heavy soils, and to soils which are exceedingly rich; the root is plump and solid, and does not grow to an extreme length. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Intermediate. A new variety which is particularly suited to the shallow New England soil. In shape it is similar to the Guernsey, but does not make the long root. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

PARSLEY

Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and be patient, for Parsley seed is extremely slow to germinate.

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Double Curled. The standard sort for garden culture, but can also be used in greenhouses and hotbeds.

Champion Moss Curled. Quite distinct from the other sorts in that the leaves are more tightly curled and crinkled; one of the handsomest sorts for garnishing.

Fern-leaved. Takes its name from the peculiar formation of the leaf. The flavor is a little stronger than the other sorts, and therefore not considered quite so desirable by many people.

PARSLEY, continued

Plain-leaved. Leaves flat, and only slightly crinkled and curled. The flavor is fully as satisfactory as the other sorts.

Hamburg Rooted. The root, which resembles a parsnip, is used for culinary purposes.

PEPPERS

The Pepper is a tropical plant and therefore the seed must be started in a hotbed or under glass and treated very much like tomato seed. After danger of frost is past, the plants may be set in the open garden, spacing them from 24 to 30 inches apart. An ounce of seed will give about 1,500 plants, and a pound of seed will be sufficient for an acre.

Chinese Giant. Possibly the largest of the sweet Peppers; fruit bright scarlet, remarkably thick and sweet; requires a long season to develop. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. 80 cts.

Golden Upright. Quite large fruits which are golden yellow marked with tinges of red. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. 80 cts.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. An extra large, early variety; fruits bright red, and rather blunt at both ends. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Long Red Cayenne. Long, slim, pointed pods, bright red in color; one of the most pungent varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

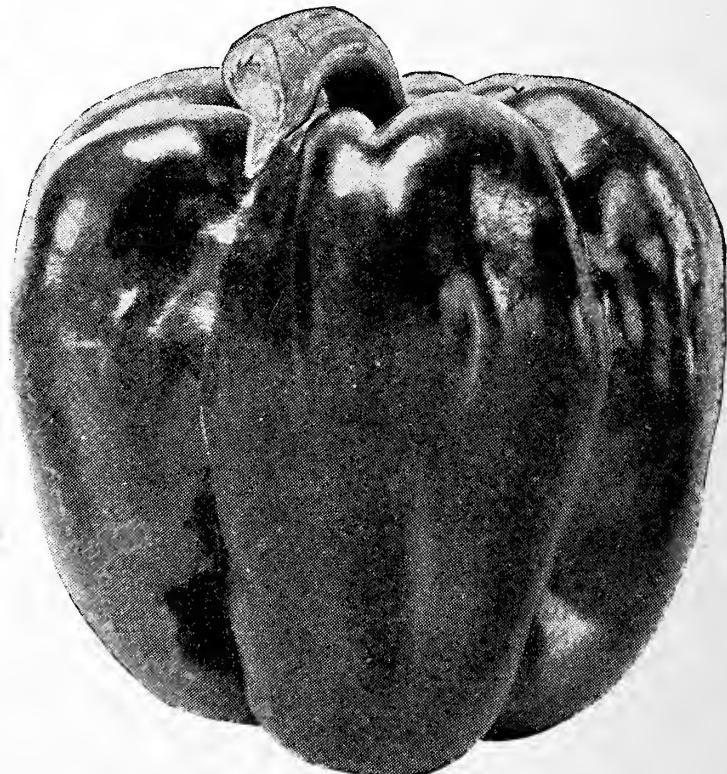
Pimento. Quite sweet and without even the slightest trace of sharpness common to other varieties. Used in salads and for flavoring, or for baking. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Royal King. Almost as large as Ruby King; fruit is dull red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Ruby King. Fruits are from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green when young, turning to bright red; flesh solid, and mild. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

Red Cherry. The plant is a rather tall grower and bears a multitude of bright red, round solid fruits. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Sweet Mountain. Fruits are almost as large as Chinese Giant, but somewhat longer, frequently measuring 8 inches or more, and are almost 2 inches in diameter; bright red with few seeds. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.



Chinese Giant Pepper

PEAS

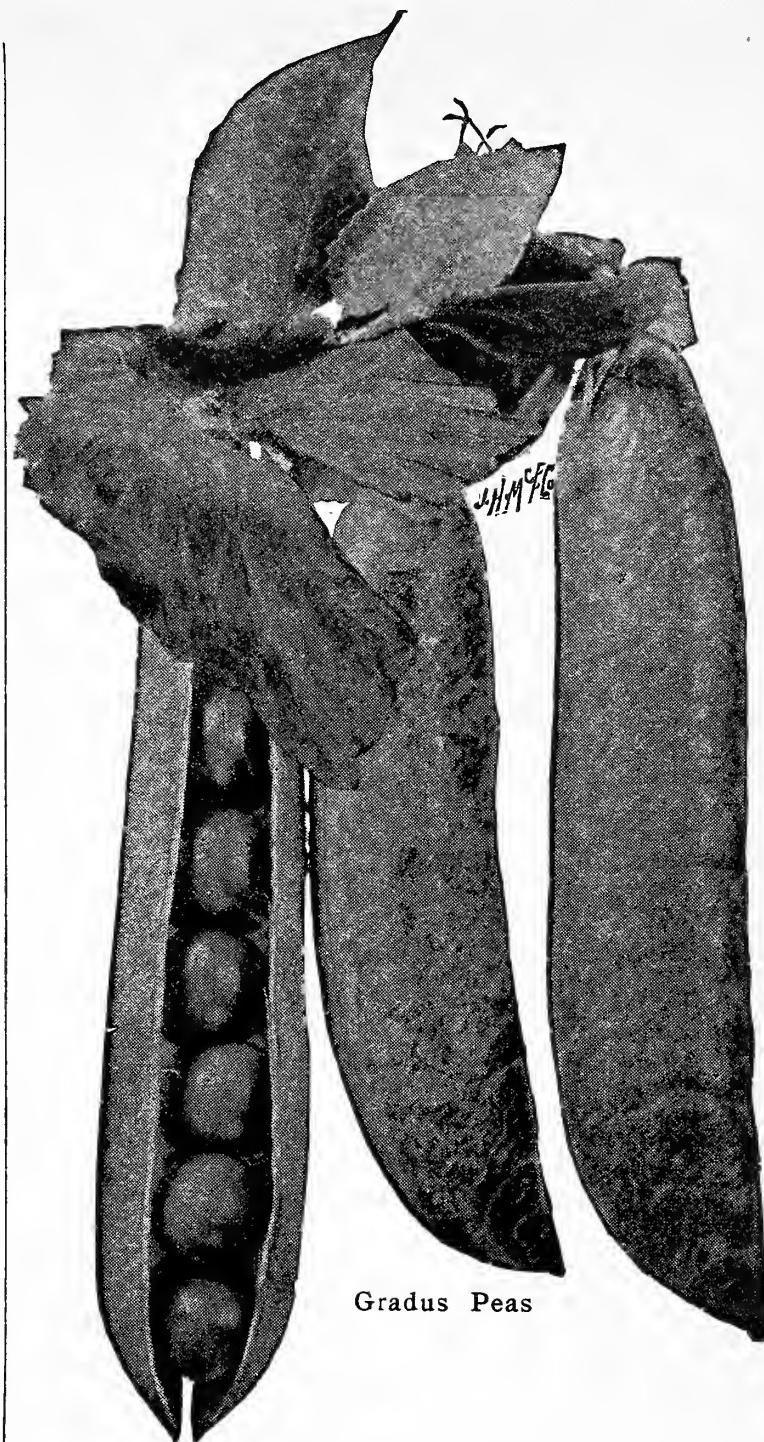
Plant Peas at least 5 inches deep, in soil that has been deeply spaded or plowed. Over-rich soil or fresh manure should be avoided as this will cause the vines to grow too rank, and result in a smaller crop of pods. A pound of seed will sow about 40 feet of drill; twenty pounds for an acre.

EXTRA-EARLY VARIETIES

- Alaska.** Probably the earliest Pea on the market. Color of the pods and Peas blue-green; pods fairly good size and uniformly well filled. Vines about 2½ feet high. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Gradus.** A wrinkled Pea, with pods almost as large as Telephone, while the Peas are of equal size. Vines about 3 feet high. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Blue Bantam.** A dwarf wrinkled variety, carrying enormous crops of bluish green pods, from 4 to 4½ inches long, packed with eight to ten bluish green Peas. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Bountiful.** A blue-seeded English Pea. The vines are about 3 feet high, hardy, and extremely productive. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- First and Best.** Pods light green, about 2½ inches long. Vine about 3 feet in height. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Little Gem (McLean's).** Vines from 18 to 24 inches high. Pods almost straight, 2½ to 3 inches long. Ready for use about 60 days after planting. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Prolific Early Market.** Very much like First and Best, but the vines are slightly taller. The pods are round, blunt, and will average 2¾ inches in length. Ready for use in about 55 days. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.

SECOND-EARLY AND MIDSEASON VARIETIES

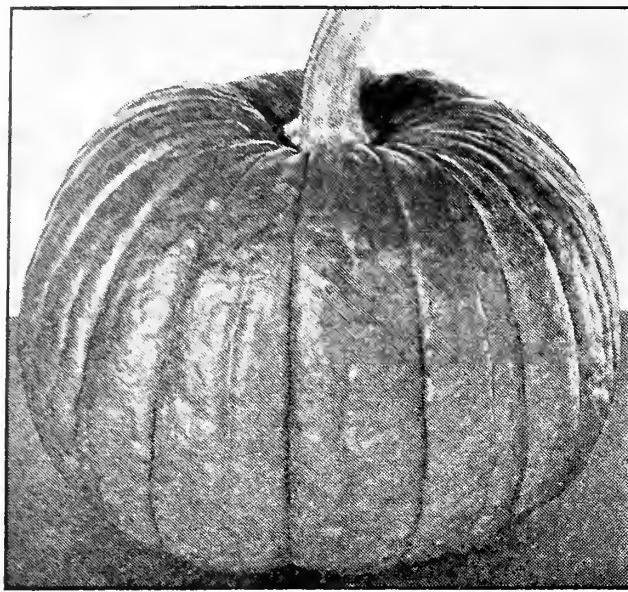
- American Wonder.** A dwarf variety, particularly desirable for small gardens. Pods straight and round, about 2½ inches long, on vines from 12 to 15 inches in height. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Laxtonian.** Dwarf. Similar to Thomas Laxton and Gradus, and can be considered as one of the finest of the midseason varieties. Lb. 60c., 2 lbs. \$1.
- Premium Gem.** Pods straight, rather blunt at each end, well filled with Peas. Vines from 18 to 24 inches in height. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Prince Edward.** Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Thomas Laxton.** Large, shapely pods, which are filled with seven or eight large peas. Vines from 3 to 3½ feet high. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Advancer.** Straight, round, blunt pods, about 2½ inches long. Vines upright, growing from 30 to 36 inches in height. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Everbearing.** Ready for use about 70 days after planting; pods from 2½ to 3 inches long, filled with light green wrinkled Peas. Vines about 3 feet high. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Potlatch.** A quick-maturing variety, usually ready for picking in 60 to 70 days after planting. Vines about 2 feet in height. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Sutton's Excelsior.** Similar to Nott's Excelsior, but the pods are broader and longer. Vines about 20 inches high. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Sutton's Dwarf Defiance.** Dwarf variety which matures in 60 to 70 days after planting. Vines about 2 feet high. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.



Gradus Peas

MAIN-CROP VARIETIES

- Champion of England.** Broad, leathery pods well filled with wrinkled Peas. The vines are vigorous growers, frequently reaching 5 feet in height. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Dwarf Telephone.** In many respects similar to the well-known Telephone. The pods, which are about 4 inches long, are ready for picking in 65 to 70 days after the seed is planted. The vines are from 18 to 20 inches high. Lb. 50 cts., 2 lbs. 90c.
- Quite Content.** An extra large-podded variety; vines grow from 5 to 6 feet high and yield many long pods filled with large Peas. A splendid sort for market-gardeners. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Telephone.** A standard variety for main-crop purposes. Pods about 4½ inches long and are ready for picking in from 60 to 65 days. Vines are from 4 to 5 feet in height. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Stratagem.** Extra-large pods filled with Peas that are of exceptionally good quality. A variety that is in particular favor with market-gardeners. Vines about 2½ feet high. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.
- Yorkshire Hero.** One of the oldest varieties and one which has not lost its popularity. The pods are from 2½ to 3 inches long, blunt and well filled. Vines about 2 feet high. Lb. 40c., 2 lbs. 75c.



Pie Pumpkin

PEAS, continued

White Marrowfat. Largely grown as a field crop because of the heavy production. Vines about 4 feet tall. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Similar to the preceding, excepting that the dried Peas are distinctly marked with black. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.

Melting Sugar. Both the pods and the Peas of this variety are edible, and can be served somewhat like string beans. Lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts.

PUMPKIN

Seed is usually planted with corn, dropping three or four seeds in each four or five hills of corn. When the pumpkin seed is planted in a field it is customary to use about ten seeds in a hill, which are made 8 to 10 feet apart, thinning out the latter to three or four plants to each hill.

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., 1b. \$1.75

King of Mammoths, or Jumbo. Largest of all; round, but flattened at both ends. A splendid keeper and most valuable for stock-feeding.

Connecticut Field. Grown chiefly for stock-feeding, on account of the heavy crops produced.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field. In form this variety is flat; flesh is yellow, thick, and quite tender. It is one of the best varieties for table use.

Mammoth Tours. Almost as large as King of the Mammoths, and chiefly used for stock-feed.

Pie. A small, round Pumpkin with deep orange skin and flesh; makes delicious pies because of its sweetness and fine flavor.

Small Sugar. Very similar to the Pie Pumpkin, but not quite so large.

Sweet Potato. A pear-shaped variety with a light yellow skin and yellow flesh.

Winter Luxury. A medium-sized variety which is a good keeper and of the highest quality.

Winter Queen. Pumpkins are from 9 to 10 inches in diameter, marked deep orange-yellow on outside, with flesh of about the same shade; sweet and particularly good for cooking purposes.

RADISHES

If possible, Radish seed should be sown on light soil, following every two weeks so that fresh Radishes may be had during the entire summer. The seed may be sown in rows, and covered about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch

RADISHES, continued

deep; when the plants come up thin them out so that they stand from 2 to 3 inches apart. An ounce of seed will be enough for 100 feet of row. Winter Radishes may be sown in July or August, and the roots stored for winter use.

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., 1b. \$1.50, except as noted

Early Scarlet Globe. One of the best general-purpose varieties, equally valuable for hothouse forcing and for garden culture. The Radishes are globe-shaped, about an inch in diameter, and will be ready for use in from 25 to 30 days after planting of the seed.

Chartier. Long crimson Radish, with a white tip; flesh pure white.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Largely used for open-ground planting in early spring, because of its quick growth; tops small, permitting close planting.

French Breakfast. An olive-shaped scarlet Radish with a white tip; early and a general favorite.

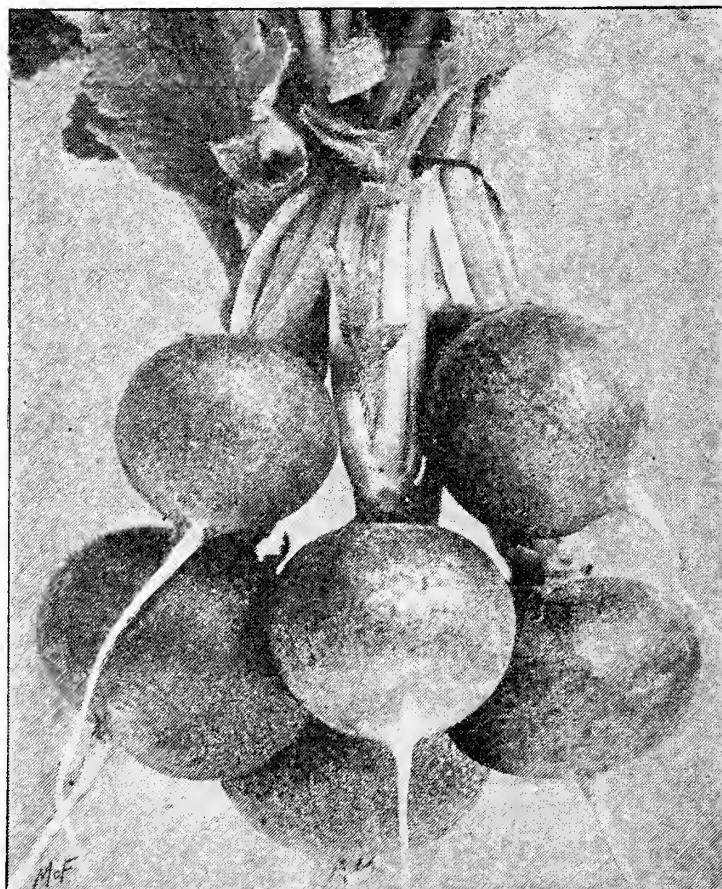
Long Scarlet Short-Top. A selection from the old variety of the same name. Radishes are bright scarlet, about 6 inches long, and with a particularly small top.

Long Brightest Scarlet, White-tipped. Sometimes called Long Cardinal. The skin is intense scarlet, while the flesh is pure white; makes an attractive bunched Radish.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger. An exceptionally slender variety, growing about 6 inches in length; the skin and flesh are pure white.

Olive-shaped, Bright Red. An extra-early growing variety, which is particularly remarkable for small size of the foliage; in fact, it is sometimes called the "Leafless Forcing." The roots grow rapidly and are ready for use in 15 to 20 days after the seed is sown.

Olive-shaped White. A typical olive-shaped variety, but the skin is almost pure white; stalks small.



Early Scarlet Globe Radishes

RADISHES, continued

Perfection. A new variety. Radishes are turnip-shaped, of medium size, with red skin and a white tip which extends nearly half way up the bulb. Extremely rapid in growth, and is valuable for both house and garden growing.

Scarlet Turnip, White-tipped. Used largely for early outdoor planting; bulbs are turnip-shaped with a pronounced white tip.

Deep Scarlet Turnip. Similar to the preceding variety, but without the white tip; well adapted for forcing.

Strawberry. A late introduction, which is particularly valuable for forcing. Skin red, flesh marked with red veins; small tops. Oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.

White Icicle. A long, slender variety similar to White Vienna, but not quite so large; both skin and flesh are clear white.

White Summer Turnip. Extra-large, turnip-shaped, with clear white skin and flesh; mild in flavor.

WINTER RADISHES

Long Black Spanish. Possibly one of the hardiest of the winter Radishes; roots quite long and thick, with a black skin and white flesh.

Round Black Spanish. Roots are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter and possibly 5 to 6 inches in length; skin black like the Long Black Spanish.

Scarlet China, or Rose. The roots are from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and almost uniform in size the whole length, abruptly tapering to a small tap root; skin smooth, light scarlet or rose-color.

RHUBARB

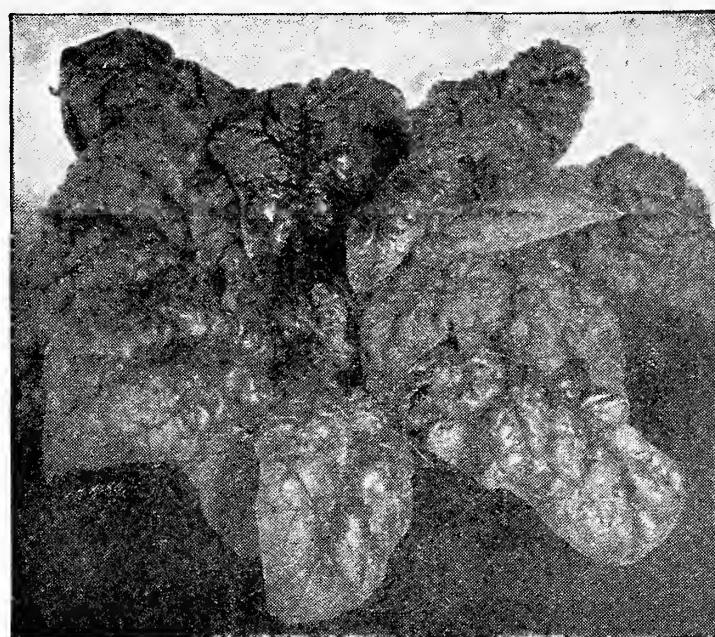
Known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, and cultivated for the leaf-stalks. Seed may be sown in drills about an inch deep and the young plants thinned out to 6 inches apart. In the fall the seedlings may be transplanted into well-fertilized soil, setting them 4 to 6 feet apart each way.

Linnæus. One of the earliest varieties to come to maturity. The stalks are of fairly good size, with only a medium acid flavor. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

Rhubarb Roots. These can be furnished in spring and fall. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each according to size.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify



Long Standing Spinach

SALSIFY

Commonly called Vegetable Oyster. The roots resemble small parsley and grow best in light soil. The seed should be sown early in the season, covering it at least an inch deep. When the plants come up thin to 4 inches or 6 inches apart.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Probably the best sort for the home-garden or for market growing. The roots are large, smooth-skinned, with clear white flesh. Oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

SPINACH

Sow seed in early spring, in drills about 14 inches apart, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Cutting may begin about six weeks after sowing. Use an ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Large Viroflay. Thick, fleshy leaves, which are round in form. Good for early spring sowing, but best adapted for late fall. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Long Standing. Popular sort with market gardeners because it is extremely slow in going to seed. Leaves are smooth, dark rich green. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

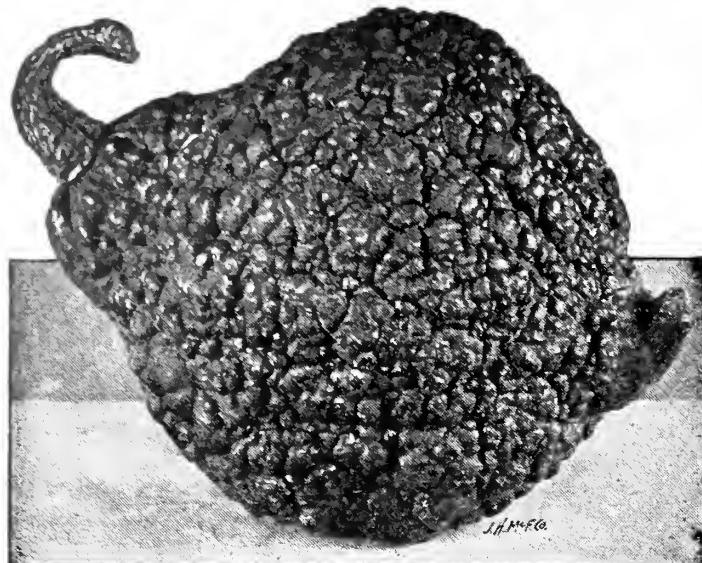
New Zealand. Differs in growth from the ordinary Spinach, as its plants may attain 3 feet in height. The leaves and the stems are the portions used and may be picked frequently during the summer. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Prickly Winter. A hardy variety, standing the most severe weather with only a slight protection. Used chiefly for fall sowing. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Round, or Summer. A broad-leaved variety which is specially adapted for early spring sowing, although it will stand the winter with slight protection. Leaves thick, large, and almost round. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Bloomsdale, or Savoy-leaved. Probably the earliest variety, and one of the best to sow in autumn for extra-early spring use. The plant is upright in growth, with narrow pointed leaves; and is of particular value for summer use, because it is slow to seed. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Victoria. Extremely large leaves which are somewhat curled to the center. Remains fit for use longer than most other sorts, and is extremely slow in going to seed. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.. lb. 75 cts.



Hubbard Squash

SQUASH

Summer Squash should be planted in hills 4 feet apart, using a dozen or fifteen seeds to a hill. The hills for winter Squash should be 6 to 8 feet apart. In both instances, thin the plants after they are well started to about five or six plants to a hill.

An ounce of seed will plant about 25 hills, and three to four pounds will be required for an acre.

SUMMER SQUASH

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Giant Crookneck. Almost twice as large as the old variety of Crookneck Squash. The surface is rough and warty, golden yellow in color.

Delicata. An oblong Squash of small size, dark orange-yellow in color; they are very solid and heavy.

Early White Bush Scallop (Pattypan). Fruit oval in form, and probably the best of the scallop Squashes; the plant is a typical bush form.

Golden Custard Bush. Similar in form of fruits to the White Bush, but the skin and flesh are both golden yellow.

Mammoth White Bush (Silver Custard). Larger than the preceding variety, slightly rounded and flattened at both ends; in color it is creamy white, while the flesh is thick and of good quality.

FALL AND WINTER SQUASH

Delicious. Has a strong resemblance to the old type of Hubbard Squash. The color is a dark bronzy green with orange-yellow flesh. The Squashes are quite large, varying in weight from five to ten pounds.



Summer Crookneck Squash

FALL AND WINTER SQUASH, continued

Hubbard. No better winter Squash is grown, although some other varieties approach it very closely. The fruits are bluish green in color, exceptionally large, often weighing eight to ten pounds. The fruit can be stored for winter use, and under favorable conditions may be kept until spring.

Golden Hubbard. Has all the characteristics of the Hubbard Squash, excepting the color, which is a rich orange-red.

Warty Hubbard. Distinguished from the old type of Hubbard by the rough, warty shell and the dark green color. In quality it ranks with the Hubbard.

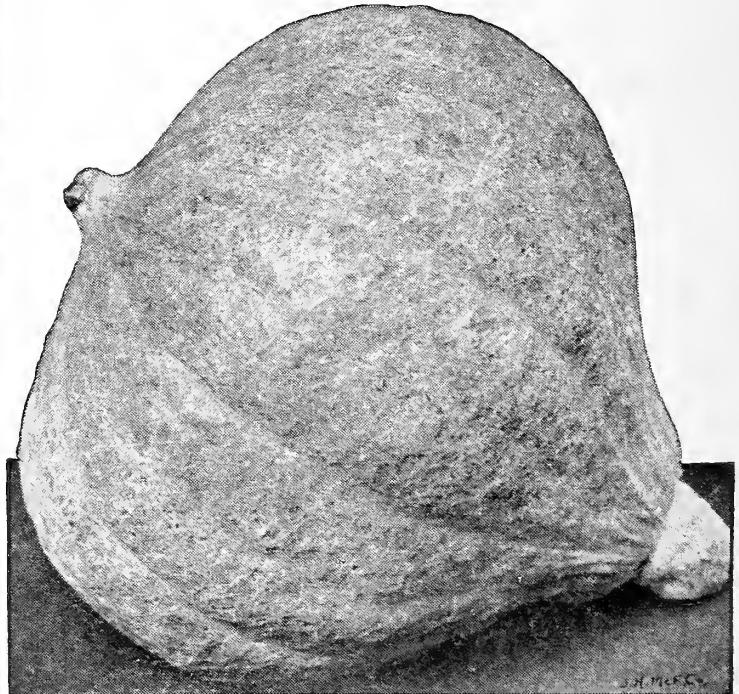
English Vegetable Marrow. An excellent pie Squash because of the rich salmon-yellow, dry, and fine-grained flesh. Oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Boston Marrow. One of the earliest of the Marrow Squashes. Skin is exceedingly thin, tinged yellow in color, with a dry and fine-grained flesh.

Orange Marrow. A selection from the Boston Marrow; fruits are not so large, but are a little earlier and a deeper orange in color.

Cocozelle. A typical Marrow Squash, oblong in form, with green-striped skin.

Mammoth Chili. Probably the largest of all fall and winter Squashes, some specimens weighing 150 pounds or more. In spite of the size the flesh is finely grained and of good flavor.



Orange Marrow Squash

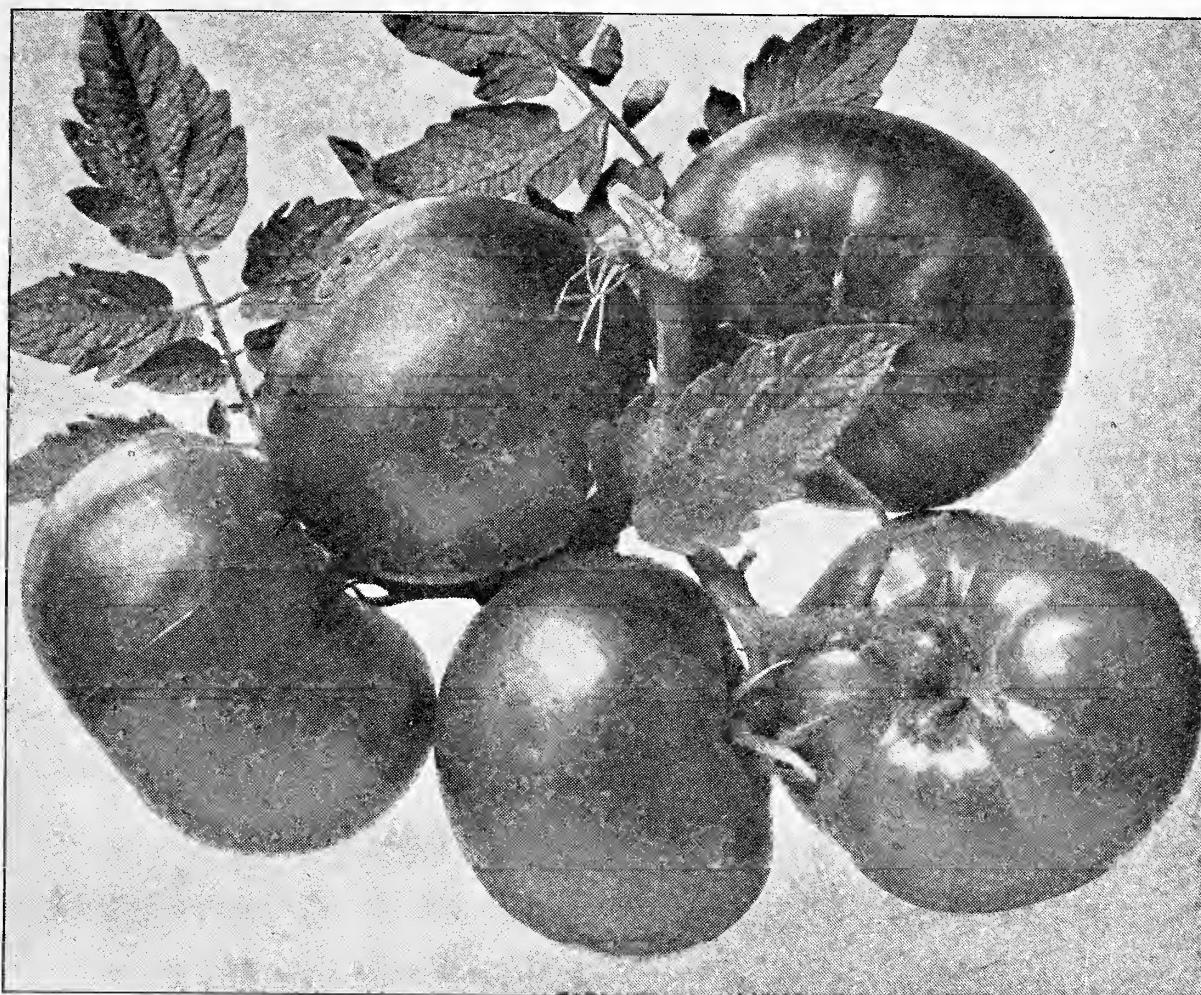
Farmogerm Facts

Benefits of *Farmogerm* are two-fold. First it increases the inoculated crop. Secondly; *Farmogerm* improves the soil for future crops.

Always use *Farmogerm* on garden peas—it means more peas, better peas, and longer growing season.

Whether you plant crimson clover for its fertilizing or feed value be sure to inoculate with *Farmogerm*. Never plant clovers without inoculating if you want a big stand and best fertilizing value.

We carry *Farmogerm* for all legumes—5 acre size, \$8; 1 acre size, \$2; garden size ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre), 50 cts.



Stamford Beauty Tomatoes

TOMATO

At least three months will be required, even under the most favorable conditions, to mature Tomatoes from seed. The early varieties must be started in hotbeds or coldframes from two to three months before they are transplanted out-of-doors. A space of not less than 3 feet each way should be allowed each plant in the field, and more space for the larger varieties, unless they are pruned and trained, when they may be planted as close as 2 feet apart. One ounce of seed will give about 2,000 plants.

Atlantic Prize. An extra-early smooth variety that was a favorite years ago and still holds its popularity. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

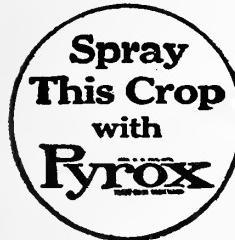
Beauty. A medium-early variety, producing an abundance of large, smooth, glossy crimson fruits. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Bonny Best. Fully as early as Earliana. Glowing scarlet fruits which ripen evenly to the stem without cracking or black spots. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Crines' June Pink. Similar to Earliana, excepting in the color, which is pink rather than red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Crimson Cushion. Extra-large in size, some specimens having weighed nearly a pound. The fruits are round, with thick meaty flesh; color bright scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Dwarf Champion. A purple fruited variety, which is of medium size, fairly solid, and without a hard core. The plants are short and bushy, and will stand upright without support. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



John Baer. Fruits of medium size, nearly round, bright scarlet, and produced in abundance; matures about the same time as Earliana. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Livingston's Favorite. An old-time red Tomato, which ripens about midseason. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Livingston's Globe. In general the fruits are globe-shaped, although there may be a few which take on an oval form; color bright red, flesh solid and meaty. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Matchless. Bright red, solid, meaty and with few seeds. Few varieties are superior to this old-time favorite. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Ponderosa. Fruits grow to an immense size, and under good conditions will weigh more than any other sort; a splendid main-crop variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.

Red Rock. A smooth, solid, bright red Tomato, excellent for truckers and grown for canning factories on account of its shape, quality, and productiveness; the fruits are free from cracks, have a shallow stem attached, and are entirely smooth. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Spark's Earliana. Said to be the earliest large Tomato in cultivation. The flesh is deep red in color, extremely solid, and of good flavor. They are produced in large clusters and are uniform in size and shape. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Stamford Beauty. New England gardeners who have tried this new variety say that it is the finest outdoor Tomato that has been introduced. No other varieties seem to equal it for fine quality and heavy bearing. Stamford Beauty resembles the old Stone Tomato, but is much earlier and has a deeper scarlet color (see



Spark's Earliana Tomatoes. See page 19

STAMFORD BEAUTY TOMATO, continued

back cover page). The plants are strong, healthy growers, producing a great quantity of large, smooth fruits, from early summer until fall.

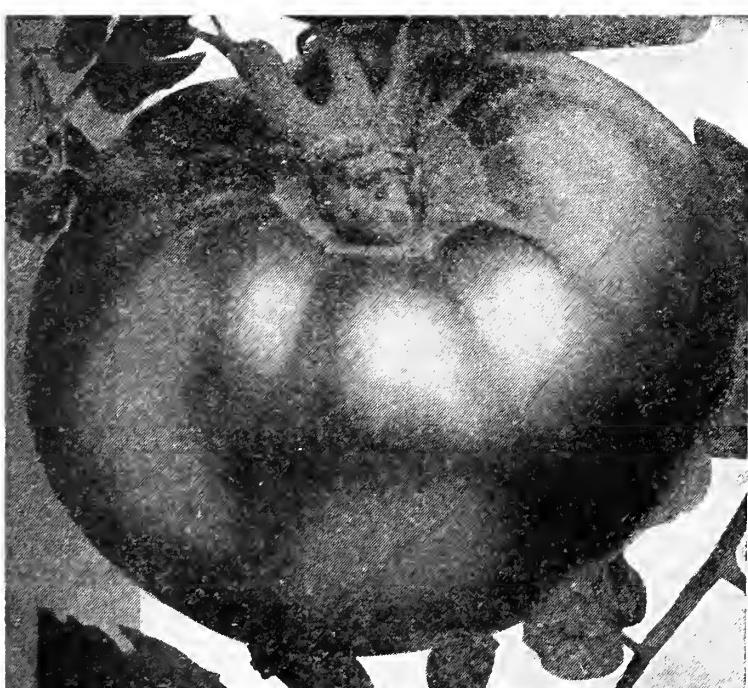
Stamford Beauty has been awarded first-class certificates of merit from the New York Horticultural Society, the Stamford Horticultural Society, the West Chester and Fairfield Horticultural Society; first prize by the Horticultural Society of New York; cultural certificate from the Danbury (Conn.) Fair.

The home-gardener or the man who grows for market cannot afford to overlook this new Tomato. It has been so thoroughly tested by New England growers and by gardeners in other sections of the country that it has proved its actual worth. Pkt. 15 cts., 6 pkts. 75 cts.

Mr. Henry Wild, of Greenwich, Conn., writes us that "Stamford Beauty Tomato was the pride of my garden this summer. I never had such a crop of Tomatoes."

Mr. Alfred Olsen, of Springdale, Conn., writes us that "The Stamford Beauty Tomato has them all beaten a mile. It is a real 'bread and butter' Tomato for the truck farmer."

Miss Blanche Harvey, winner of the Connecticut State Championship for canned vegetables, says "for canning they are superior to all others, in color, solidity, and keeping qualities."



Stone Tomato

Stone. Fruits quite large, thick, and smooth, ripening to the stem; solid and firm flesh; the color is bright scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Dwarf Stone. Resembles the preceding variety in shape, size, and color; the chief difference is in the growth of plants, those of Dwarf Stone being considerably smaller than the parent. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

TOMATOES FOR PRESERVING

Small-fruited varieties are used chiefly in making preserves, although they may be served on the table in the same manner as the large red Tomatoes. We carry the following varieties, at the uniform price of Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts.

Husk, or Winter Cherry. The fruit, which is small in size, is enclosed in a husk which must be removed before use.

Golden Queen. One of the largest of the yellow varieties; quite smooth in general character.

Yellow Stone. Very much like the Red Stone Tomato, excepting in size and color.

Pear-shaped, Red. A true pear-shaped Tomato; bright red.

Pear-shaped, Yellow. Differs from the preceding variety only in color.

Plum-shaped, Yellow. Medium size; oval in form; bright yellow in color.

Plum-shaped, Red. Differs from the preceding in color only.

Peach. Medium size; pink or light red in color.

Yellow Cherry. Fruits about an inch in diameter; bright red.

Red Currant. Fruits rather small, growing in clusters like common currants.

GREENHOUSE TOMATOES

Comet. A variety particularly adapted for greenhouse growing; fruits are produced in clusters, are of medium size, and rich scarlet in color. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Sterling Castle. Fruits are rather small but are extremely solid and of excellent flavor; bright red in color. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Sunrise. Matures quickly from seed, producing solid fruits which contain but few seeds; the color is bright scarlet. If the plants are well started under glass they may be brought to maturity in the open ground. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50.

TURNIP

Turnip seed can be sown early in the spring, though usually for main-crop seed is sown in July. It is customary to sow seed in drills from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, thinning the plants so that they stand about 6 inches apart in the row. A half an ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, and about two pounds will be required for an acre.

Oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 30 cts., 1lb. \$1.

Cow Horn. This variety grows somewhat like a carrot, with the growth nearly half out of the ground; it is pure white, with the tinge of green on the top.

Extra-Early White Milan. An extremely popular variety for spring sowing; has a very small top and a short tap-root, while the turnip itself is clear white.

Extra-Early Purple-Top Milan. Possibly a little earlier than the White Milan. The bulb is flat, quite smooth, with purple top, while the flesh is white, hard, and of extra-good quality.

Early Snowball. A perfect globe-shaped, extra-early Turnip which is adapted for family- or market-gardens; the bulbs are of good size, finely grained, and will keep for a considerable time.

Early White Flat Dutch. Recommended especially for spring sowing. Turnips of average size and perfectly flat on the top and oval at the base.

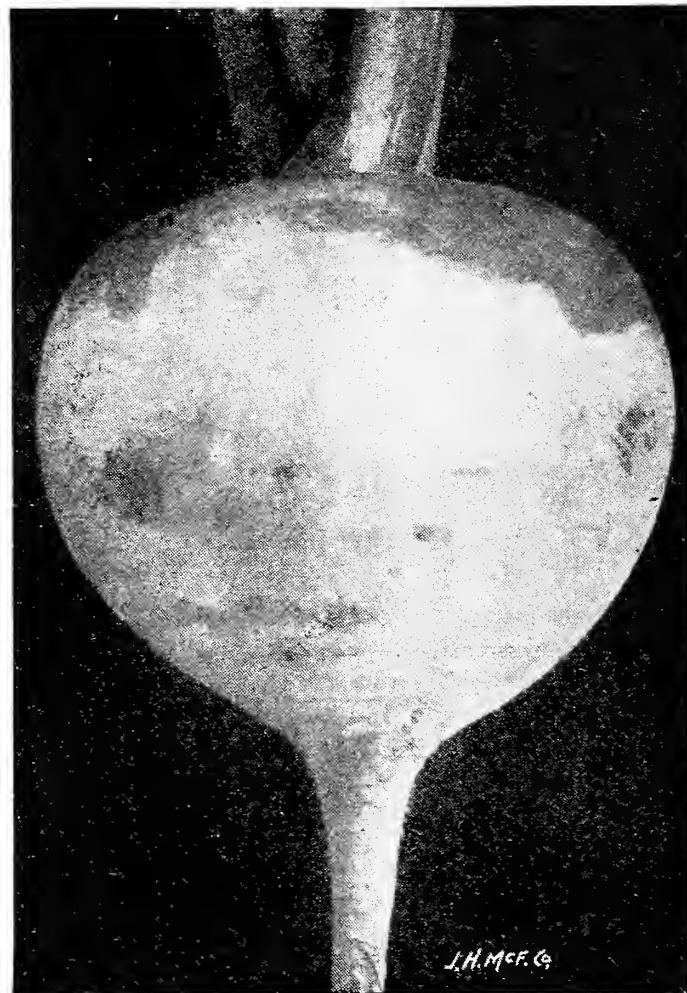
Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. An old-time variety, but still popular. The Turnips are flat, with a distinct marking of purple or red around the upper portion, while the bottom is clear white.

Purple-Top White Globe. In many respects similar to the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf, although this variety is globe-shaped; specially recommended for early market-garden purposes.

White Egg. A fall variety, which is nearly oval or egg-shaped; white.

White Norfolk. The standard Turnip for stock-feed, and, in some cases, can be used to better advantage than the rutabaga; exceptionally large in size.

Yellow Aberdeen. A globe-shaped pale yellow Turnip which closely resembles the rutabagas, although it may be used for the table.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

Yellow Stone. Somewhat like the Yellow Aberdeen, although the roots are a little smaller, but have the advantage of being ready for use in a shorter time, the average period being 60 days from sowing the seed.

RUTABAGA

The Swede Turnips are used chiefly for stock-feeding, although when they are small they may be used for the table. Seed is usually drilled in between rows of early Turnips, with 30 inches between rows.

Oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 45 cts., 1lb. \$1.50.

American Improved. Sometimes called American Purple on account of the pronounced purple top; the flesh is rich creamy yellow, solid and sweet.

Giant Sweet Swede. One of the largest of the Rutabagas; the upper part of the root is marked purple, while the base is white; flesh light yellow. Because of its size it is chiefly used for stock-feed.

Laing's Improved. One of the earliest varieties, and when small is fully as good for table use as the turnips. The bulbs are solid and will remain in good condition for a long time.

Long Island Improved. An excellent variety of Rutabaga for table use or for stock-feed; the roots are oval in form, with purple tops and yellow flesh.

TOBACCO

We either carry in stock, or can supply on short notice, almost any variety of Tobacco that can be grown in the New England section. The principal varieties used here include the following, which are sold at the uniform price of 10 cts. per pkt., 40 cts. per oz. Prices on larger quantities on application.

Blue Pryor

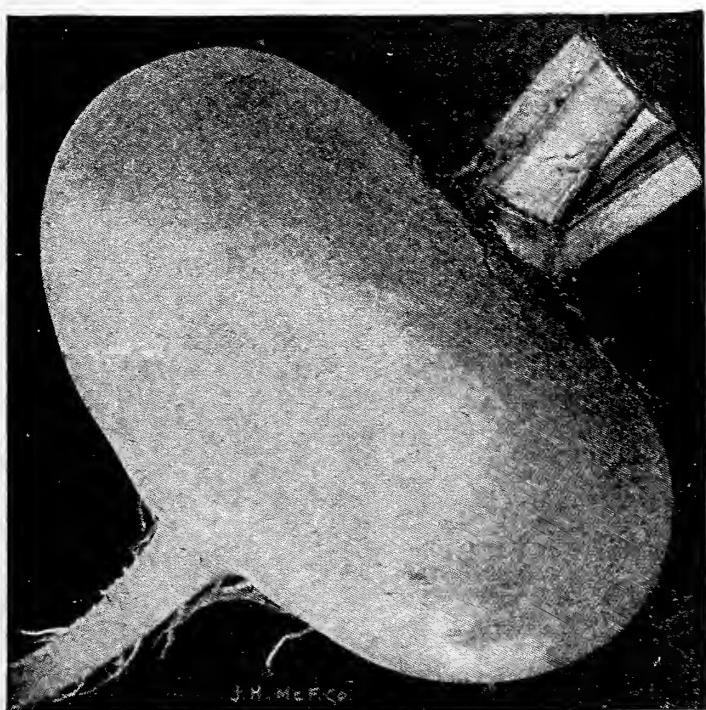
Ohio. White-leaved

Connecticut Seed-Leaf

Persian Rose

Havana

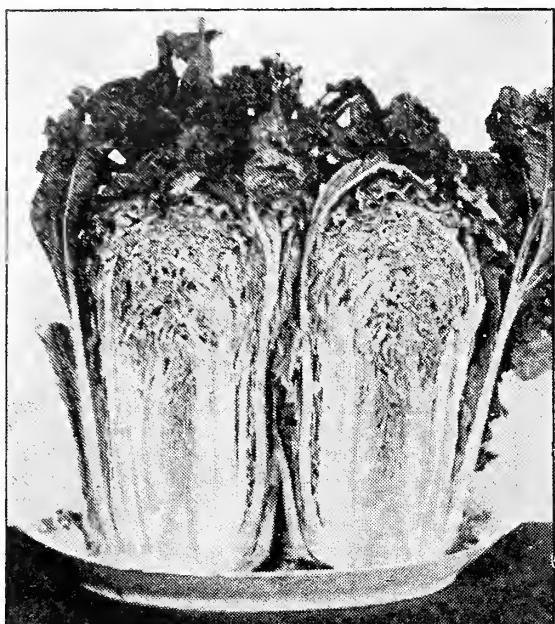
Yellow Pryor



Purple-Top Strap-Leaf Turnip

ORIENTAL SEEDS

These seeds come directly from Japan and China where they are produced in special gardens. The descriptions are taken directly from the introducer's catalogue. We believe that amateur gardeners will find the product of these seeds not only novel, but profitable.



Pe-Tsai Paoting

BEANS

Yard-Long. Named from the extreme length of the pods, which frequently reach 36 inches; in spite of the size the pods are sweet, crisp, tender, and entirely stringless. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.

CUCUMBER

China. A long green variety with solid, crisp flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Fushinari. An extra-early variety of medium size and dark green color. Fruit is borne in clusters at every joint. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

EGGPLANT

Japanese Eggplants grow on smaller "bushes" and therefore may be planted closer than the ordinary types. The cultivation is the same as for the common Eggplant.

Scenari. Medium size, with a dark-colored thin skin. Possibly the most desirable variety for market- and home-gardens, ripening early. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Yamanasu. Fruit is of medium size, with extremely thin skin and tender flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

PE-TSAI

Known in this country as Chinese Cabbage or Celery Cabbage. In growth the plant resembles cos lettuce; when the outside leaves are stripped away the center resembles lettuce and celery combined. The solid head may be severed and served as a salad, or it may be cooked like ordinary cabbage. Plants may be set from July to September in rows and when the plants have reached the second or third week they should be thinned and transplanted so that they may stand from 8 to 10 inches apart. When large enough they should be branched by earthing up and tying closely with burlap.

PE-TSAI, continued

Paoting. Probably the best variety for an amateur gardener, as it does well at all seasons and may produce heads weighing 15 pounds. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Peking. The introducer claims this to be the best of the family, having a whiter center and a better flavor than the other varieties. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. 50 cts.

SPINACH

Horenso. Leaves are long and quite deeply toothed, having somewhat the appearance of a dandelion leaf; they are thick, tender, light green in color. Plants are ready for use in about five weeks after sowing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

RADISH, or DAIKON

Nerima-Long, or Mikado. Roots grow from 30 to 36 inches in length and 3 to 4 inches in diameter. In color both the skin and flesh are snowy white. For main crop the seed should be sown in early July. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Sakurajima. The largest of the Japanese Radishes, sometimes a single specimen weighing 15 pounds or more. The flesh is solid, firm, brittle, and may be served raw or cooked. Seed sown in fall will produce full-sized roots in early summer; if sown in spring the roots will be ready for use in late fall and can be stored for winter. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Mixed Varieties. This mixture is put up by the Japanese gardeners and will include the short, round, and long Radishes. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

SQUASH

Chirimen. In shape this variety is rather flat, with a deep green skin which turns brown when ripe. The flesh is golden yellow, thick and fine-grained, and so sweet that little sugar is required in pie-making. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Kikuza. Large, round fruits, with dark green skin; flesh yellow, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

SWISS CHARD

Fudanso. Much like the common Swiss Chard, but with longer, broader and thicker leaves. It cooks very quickly and is tender and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

TURNIP

Long White. Pure white, solid and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Shogoin. Makes a great ball, weighing 8 to 10 pounds, and some specimens may weigh as much as 15 pounds. Pkt. 15 cts.

Tennoji. Globe-shaped and an excellent Turnip for market- and home-gardens. Flesh is tender, crisp, and sweet, while both the skin and center are pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.

SEED POTATOES

Owing to the condition of the Potato market at the time this catalogue goes to press, we are not in a position to quote prices. We will, however, be pleased to give you the current market prices on application. Write us or telephone us.

Bovee. Extra early. Tubers good size, oval, and in color resembling the old Hebron or Rose variety.

Carman. Main crop. Round, good size, and with light or white skin.

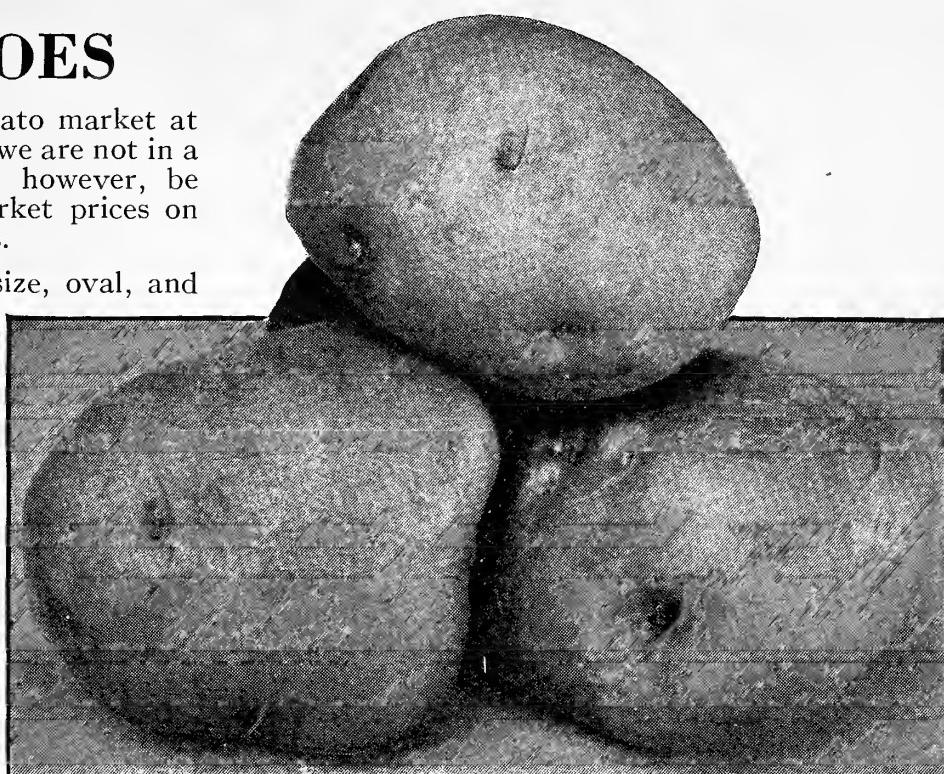
Delaware. Late. Said to be an extremely heavy producer.

Dibble's Russet. Main crop. Vines robust and practically blight-proof. Tubers round to oblong; russet skin; few eyes; flesh pure white.

Early Rose. Early. Specially adapted to eastern conditions. Tubers good size; smooth; light skin; white flesh. A favorite sort for early market.

Green Mountain. Main crop. Tubers oval, with flattened ends; creamy white skin.

Irish Cobbler. Extra early. Tubers smooth, round, with well-developed, though shallow, eyes; skin creamy white; flesh white. Vines grow and produce equally well on clay, loam or heavy land.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes

Queen. Early. Large size; oval in form; light russet skin. Similar to the old well-known Hebron.

Snow. Main crop. Heavy yielder on Potato soil and with good cultivation.

Spaulding Rose. Little later than the Early Rose.

LAWN GRASS

For the past dozen years, the Quality Seed Store has given special attention to the Lawn Grass Seed sold here. We have not been satisfied to buy Lawn Grass Seed in bulk, but have preferred the high quality blue grass, sweet vernal, white clover, and other grass seeds which are required in the very best grade of lawn mixture, and have then had these various grasses mixed in their proper proportions and under our own directions. To put the statement briefly, Quality Seed Store Lawn Grass is as good as can possibly be made and is far superior to the mixture ordinarily sold as first grade.

To get the best results from Quality Lawn Grass Mixture, some attention must be given to the preparation of the soil. On clay soils, or where the surface has been covered with subsoil from building excavations, it is advisable to level the surface with a light loam, raking in a liberal quantity of "Quality Brand" fertilizer. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is ready, and in midsummer or during a dry period, keep the lawn well sprinkled. Use a lawn sprinkler which throws a fine spray—do not turn the full pressure from the hose on the newly seeded surface.

Quality Brand Lawn Grass is put up in our own warehouses and from our own special formula. It contains Kentucky blue grass, sweet vernal, red top, and white clover. *It is all real seed*, and not mixed with chaff for the purpose of making bulk. Quality Brand is put up on the basis of 20 pounds to the bushel, while most grass mixtures are on the basis of 14 pounds to the bushel. Lb. 40 cts., bus. \$7.50.

Quality Mixture for Shady Places. Prepared from the grasses that succeed best under trees or in places that receive but little sunshine. Lb. 40 cts., bus. \$7.50.

Terrace Lawn Mixture. Made up of long-rooting grasses which will hold the soil and prevent washing by heavy rains. Lb. 40 cts., bus. \$7.50.

Seashore Mixture. Some grasses will not survive the action of a salty atmosphere, nor will others grow well in the salty soil along the coast. This mixture is made up from grasses that will give a green sward during the whole season, and is prepared especially for use along the shore. Lb. 50 cts., bus. \$9.

Fair-Green Mixture. Use from 100 to 150 pounds per acre, according to the nature of the soil. Lb. 40 cts., bus. \$7.50.

Golf-Links Mixture. Contains grasses which give a solid turf that requires the minimum amount of cutting. Lb. 40 cts., bus. \$7.50.

Putting-Green Mixture. Use from 100 to 150 pounds per acre. Lb. 40 cts., bus. \$7.50.

We sell a special Farmogerm package for Sweet Peas. Always inoculate and you will get wonderful blossoms. Ask us for Number 5 which is prepared especially for Sweet Peas, Garden Peas and Beans. A package is sold for 50 cents, and will furnish sufficient to inoculate a quarter acre.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

Prices on farm seeds are subject to market changes; therefore it is impossible to quote on varying quantities. If you will indicate your requirements either by letter or by phone, we will be glad to give you prices on the amount of seed needed.

ALFALFA

Grimm's. There are a number of strains of Alfalfa on the market, but, without question, Grimm's Alfalfa is the best in all respects. It is hardier and withstands our winters much better than other sorts; it grows more rapidly and produces a heavier tonnage than other strains. Alfalfa seeds may be sown in the spring or in early autumn, using from 25 to 35 pounds of seed to the acre. See that there is plenty of lime in the soil, that it is well tilled, and that the seed is inoculated with Farmogerm, as Alfalfa cannot grow without bacteria. When the field is well established it is possible to make four or five cuttings each season. Lb. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$8, 25 lbs. \$19, 100 lbs. \$75.

CRIMSON CLOVER

This variety (*Trifolium incarnatum*) is an annual and therefore fields must be seeded each year. The plants grow from 1 to 2 feet high, will make about three tons of pure hay to the acre, but Crimson Clover is chiefly used for cover crops. Seed should be sown in the fall at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds to the acre. Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.75, 25 lbs. \$6.50, 100 lbs. \$25.

RED CLOVER

Much of the so-called Red Cover seed that is put on the market has comparatively little value for seed purposes. It has not been thoroughly cleaned and contains a large percentage of weed seeds and other foreign substances. First quality seed can be had from reliable firms, but it will cost a little more money than the seed sold at bargain prices. Lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.75, 25 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$35.



Red Top Grass

WHITE CLOVER

Used in lawns and in pastures because of its strong and sturdy growth. It should be sown at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre, getting into the ground in April or in September. Lb. 65 cts., 10 lbs. \$6.25, 25 lbs. \$15.50, 100 lbs. \$60.

The Clover seed we offer for this year has been thoroughly cleaned, is as free from foreign substances as it can possibly be made, and of the highest percentage of germination. We are not offering a low-priced seed, but we are offering a first-quality *Red Clover seed at a fair market price.*

GRASS SEEDS

Crested Dog's-Tail. Used in moderate quantities in pastures and lawn mixtures. Lb. 50 cts.

English Rye. Grows rapidly and can be pastured or cut within a month or six weeks from time of sowing. Lb. 30 cts.

Kentucky Blue. The basis of all high-class grass seed mixtures; it is invaluable for lawn-sowing and is unexcelled as a pasture grass. For lawns, sow about 60 pounds to the acre, and for pastures, about 20 pounds to the acre. Lb. 45 cts.

Orchard Grass. A splendid pasture grass which will stand the cropping and trampling of live-stock. Lb. 35 cts.

Red Fescue. Chiefly used as a sod-maker in shady places. Lb. 75 cts.

Red Top. A good grass for hay or permanent pastures, reaching the highest perfection on moist and well-fertilized soil. Lb. 35 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

Rhode Island Bent. Used chiefly in lawn mixtures, although it is a desirable pasture grass. Lb. 75 cts.

Vernal. Used largely in lawn grass mixtures because of the sweet odor which arises from the freshly cut grass. Lb. 75 cts.

Timothy. America's greatest hay crop, probably surpassing all other varieties of grasses for this purpose. Used at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.75, 50 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$14.

Wood Meadow. Possibly the best variety for growing in shady places. Lb. 70 cts.

All subject to change in price without notice.

BARLEY

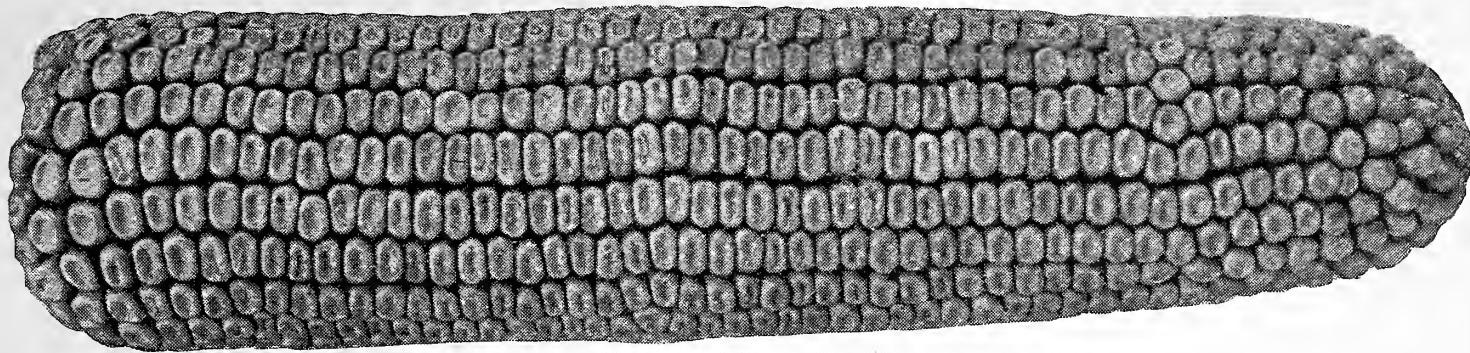
Beardless. An early-maturing sort which is a heavy yielder and has a high feeding value. Two bushels to the acre. Bus. \$3.

Manshurey. Six rows and extremely productive. Ripens early, with big heads on stiff, upright straw. Bus. \$3.

BUCKWHEAT

Silver Hull. The best sort for grinding into flour, although the grains are slightly smaller than the Japanese variety. Bus. \$3.

Japanese. An extremely heavy yielding variety, with kernels about twice as large as other sorts. Ripens early. Bus. \$3.50.



Improved Leaming Corn

FIELD CORN

Excelsior. A Dent Corn used in some sections of the country as a table corn. Stalks 5 to 6 feet high, bearing two ears with eight rows of kernels. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.

Improved Leaming. A Dent variety with fair-sized grains on a small red cob. The Corn will mature in from 90 to 100 days in favorable seasons. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.

Longfellow. A Flint Corn with a cob from 10 to 15 inches long, covered with glossy yellow kernels. Stalks are tall (7 to 8 feet) but are sturdy and upright. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.

OATS

Storm King. Strong, stiff straw from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet long, and heavy enough to withstand severe storms. Grains are plump, with thin hulls. Bus. \$2.25.

Swedish. Straw is thick and straw is seldom long. Grain is pure white, large, solid and plump, and will make from 36 to 40 pounds to the measured bushel. Not likely to smut or rust. Bus. \$2.25.

WHEAT

Red Winters. The old standby sort for New England sowing. Strong, stiff straw and a heavy yielder of large, plump kernels. Bus. \$4.

Saskatchewan Fife. One of the best spring Wheats and most popular with millers. Will yield from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. Bus. \$4.

SOY BEANS

Mammoth Yellow. A late-maturing variety, valuable both for green forage and for ensilage. Bus. \$4.50.

Wilson's Early. A rather tall-growing field Bean, averaging about 40 inches in height; the plants are well branched, hold to the leaves until well ripened, and the seed does not break from the pods after cutting. Probably the best variety for New England, maturing in 115 to 120 days. Bus. \$4.50.

CANADIAN PEAS

Used for soiling purposes, supplying humus and nitrogen when turned under in a green state; valuable also as cattle-food. Sow at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre in mixture with a half bushel of Oats. Bus. \$9.

COWPEAS

Whip-Poor-Will. Used for soiling purposes as well as for stock-feed. Generally considered the best variety of Cowpeas for all purposes, as the plants are strong and rapid growers. Bus. \$8.50.

MILLET

German. An early forage plant. Sometimes called Golden Millet. Use seed at the rate of 36 to 40 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. \$10.

Japanese. Probably the most productive variety, yielding five to six tons of forage to the acre. Plants grow from 6 to 8 feet in height. Sow seed in May, broadcasting it at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the acre, or if in drills, at the rate of 8 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20 cts., 100 lbs. \$10.

Hungarian. Used chiefly as a soiling plant; may be sown about July 1 and will produce a green crop in autumn; 40 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. \$10.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex, or English. A quick-growing forage plant, making splendid food for cattle, sheep, and pigs. For pasture, sow in May and it will be ready for use in from six to eight weeks. Sow 5 pounds to the acre in drills; broadcast at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20 cts., 100 lbs. \$18.

RYE

Spring. Standard sort for spring planting; may be used as a cover crop. Sow about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels to the acre. Price on application.

Roosen. Selected and improved by the Michigan Agricultural College, where the statement is made that "Roosen Rye frequently yielded 40 bushels to the acre." Bus. \$4.50.

VETCH

Winter. Known also as Sand Vetch or Hairy Vetch. Useful for soiling and for stock-feed. Advisable to sow in the fall, using one bushel of seed to the acre, mixed with one bushel of Rye. 100 lbs. \$17.



Dwarf Essex Rape



Freedom of bloom and large flowers are characteristic of the Branching Asters

FLOWER SEEDS

Our world, which in most cases is confined to the limits of our own home-grounds, would indeed be a dull place without flowers. First in the spring come the snowdrops, then the crocuses, then the daffodils, tulips and irises, all of them forming the vanguard of the great army of perennials to make our gardens gay from early spring until the ground is covered with a blanket of white. But the perennials are not by any means the only flowers which are grown in our gardens; we must not overlook the annuals, or those plants which have their whole life history crowded into the brief space of four or six months. Their whole cycle of existence begins when the seed is first sown in the spring, then the little plant appears, grows to maturity, produces the flowers and the seed and dies—but it has not passed entirely out of existence, for it leaves in the minds of the garden-lovers remembrance of its beauty and its fragrance.

It has hardly seemed necessary, in this list, to separate the annuals, the biennials, and the perennials, but rather to indicate their characteristics by an explanatory word. Incidentally, it may be noted that the biennials require two seasons for their maturity, although some classes may produce flowers the first year; as a result, the seed is sown the first year, while the flowers and seed are produced the second season.

Elaborate cultural directions are not required in this section, for there are only two or three rules which the gardener should remember if he wants the very best display of bloom. First, be sure that the soil is mellow and fine, the finer the better. Second, scatter the seed very carefully and as a general rule do not cover the seed with more than its own diameter of soil; some gardeners cover the flower seeds as deep as they would cover beans or peas, with a result that the seed fails to germinate. Third, see that the plants are supplied with ample moisture during a dry time; an application of liquid fertilizer during the blooming season, and just previous to it, will be of distinct advantage, in that it will make the flowers much larger and more brilliant in coloring.

Asters

We have not attempted to list all of the varieties of Asters which are on the market today, as the number is altogether too large for anyone excepting the professional grower or the enthusiastic fancier. The average gardener will get just as much real fun and fully as many handsome flowers, from the varieties which we catalogue, as though we filled up a dozen or more pages with an elaborate list.

These variations are of chief interest to growers of Asters for market, and the amateur need not concern himself with the habit of growth, but rather with the type of bloom.

BRANCHING. There are two distinct types of Branching Asters—the ordinary form, which is strictly "branching," and a later development or strain which is upright in its growth, and is known as the "non-lateral" type.

Early Branching. This class blooms from ten days to two weeks earlier than the common type of Branching Asters. The colors include white, rose, lavender, crimson, lavender-pink, dark violet, shell-pink, and all colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Late Branching. The blooms of this class are of immense size, and are produced freely in August and September. The colors include snowy white, crimson, carmine, pink, purple, lavender, dark violet, and rose; also all colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

UPRIGHT, or NON-LATERAL. As previously noted, the only difference between this class and the branching class is in the habit of plants. The colors include peach blossom, crimson, amethyst, white, rose, purple, and mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

ASTERS, continued

KING. A distinct class, in that the petals are long, narrow, and so folded that they appear as though quilled. Violet King was first introduced in 1906, and the latest addition to the family, Shell-Pink King, was introduced in 1916. The colors of the King Asters include shell-pink, crimson, white, lavender-pink, rose, violet, lavender and all colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

VICTORIA. An entirely new type of Comet Asters, but with blooms almost as large as chrysanthemums. The colors include the original lavender-pink, shell-pink, rose, white, dark violet. Pkt. 25 cts., 2 pkts. 40 cts. Mixture of the preceding colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

VICK'S PERFECTION. Upright in habit; extra-large blooms. The colors include white, blush, shell-pink, rose, light lavender, crimson, purple, and all colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Achillea

Milfoil (Yarrow). Hardy perennials growing about 2 feet high. Mixed colors, white and pink, pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. Perennial. Pure white, double flowers, from spring until frost. Plants are about 2 feet high. Pkt. 25 cts.

Acroclinium

One of the annual "everlasting" flowers. Plants are about 15 inches high, and bear many white or rosy pink flowers. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Adlumia

Cirrhosa. A biennial climber, but resows itself year after year. The flowers are tube-shaped, flesh-colored; foliage resembles that of the maidenhair fern. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Ageratum

Splendid annual bedding plants, showing a mass of bloom from early summer until frost. Easily raised from seed which can be started in hotbeds or even in the open ground.

Blue Perfection. Colored deep amethyst-blue, the darkest of all other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Little Blue Star. Exceedingly dwarf, not over 4 to 5 inches high; flowers bright blue. Pkt. 25 cts.

Princess Louise. Grows about 8 inches high; flowers sky-blue with a white center. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Agrostemma

Coronaria. Perennial. Crimson flowers above a mass of silvery light foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Alba. Annual. Pure white variety. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Alyssum

Little Gem. Annual plants about 4 inches high, and are covered with a mass of white flowers from spring to autumn. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Tom Thumb. An extremely dwarf compact annual plant with white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Saxatile compactum. Perennial. Will produce many bright, showy yellow blooms if the seed is sown early. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Amaranthus

Annuals with exceedingly brilliant foliage, which ranges from bright scarlet to the deepest bronzy crimson; used with best effect in large masses. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Ampelopsis

Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy). A perennial climber, with olive-green leaves which turn to brilliant scarlet in autumn. Pkt. 25 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Anchusa

Italica, Dropmore. Perennial. Grows 3 to 5 feet high and bears many green-blue flowers in May and June. Pkt. 15 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Anemone

Coronaria (Poppy Anemone). Perennial. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

St. Brigid. Perennial. Double and semi-double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Antirrhinum

The perennial Snapdragons are known in every garden, but the new types are so thoroughly distinct from the old that there really is no comparison. Flowers are very much larger, while the plants are more robust in habit of growth.

Giant Varieties, Mixed Colors. Scarlet, light yellow, garnet, pink, rose. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

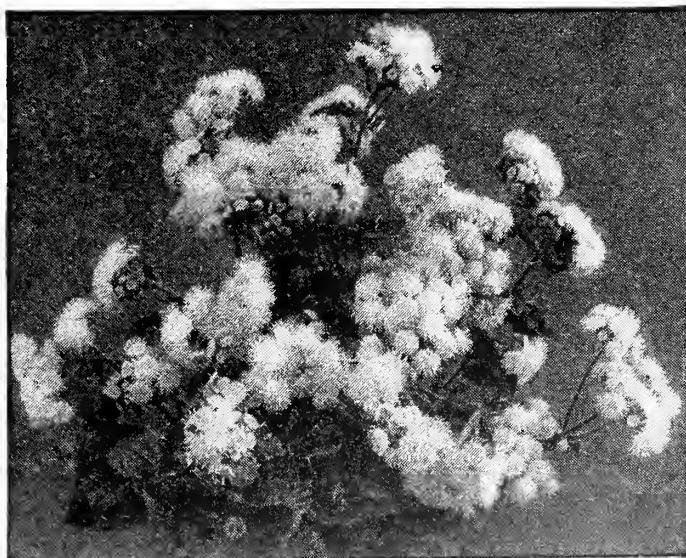
Large-flowering, Half-Dwarf. The best for bedding purposes, as the plants are only about 18 inches high. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Aquilegia

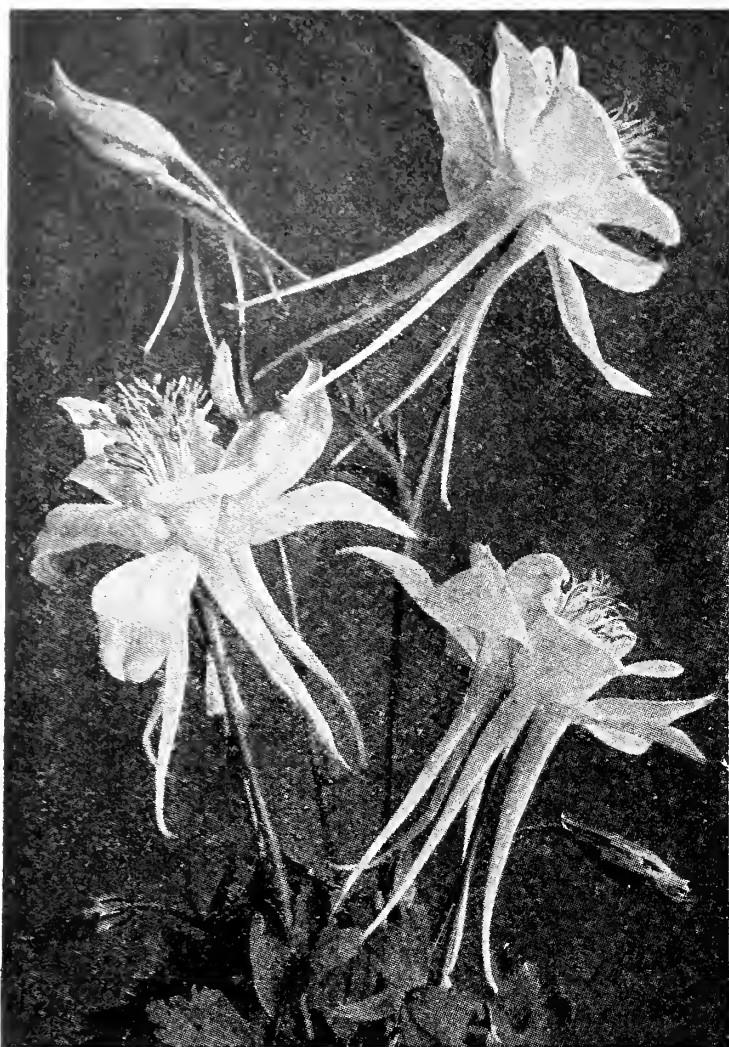
Columbines, as they are commonly known, although they are perennials, can be grown readily from seed sown in the open ground in early spring, in which case most of them will bloom the first season. Seed may also be planted in August or September; it will come up the following spring and make strong plants, blooming during late spring and early summer.

Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow. A native of the northern section of the United States. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

FOR ADDITIONAL VARIETIES, SEE PAGE 28



Ageratum



Long-spurred Hybrid Aquilegia

AQUILEGIA, continued

Cærulea. (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Violet-blue and white. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Chrysantha (Golden-spurred Columbine). Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Long-spurred Hybrids. A striking combination of blue, white, yellow and orange, scarlet and rose-pink, in mixture. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Single Varieties, All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Arabis

Alpina. Perennial. An extra early-blooming spring flower, the pure white blooms appearing almost as soon as the snow disappears. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Arctotis

Grandis. Annual. Commonly known as the African Daisy, coming from southwestern Africa. The plant forms a bush about 3 feet high, well covered with showy flowers which are pure white on the upper surface with the reverse of the petals a lilac-blue. Easily grown from seed and succeeds best in a sunny situation. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Asclepias

Tuberosa. The Butterfly Weed is a native perennial about 2 feet high, with brilliant orange-scarlet blooms in July and August. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Asparagus

Sprengeri. A splendid perennial plant for hanging-baskets, window-boxes, vases, and may be grown in the greenhouse in winter or outdoors in summer. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Auricula

A perennial plant known botanically as *Primula auricula*; grows well in the open border, making plants about 6 inches high. Mixed colors in variety, pkt. 25 cts.

Balloon Vine

An annual climbing plant which grows best in light soil and where it may receive plenty of sunshine. The flowers are white, while the seed-vessels look like miniature balloons. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Balsam

Camellia - flowered. The old - fashioned Lady's Slipper. Annual. The plants are about 2 feet high, will grow well in reasonably good soil and supply great masses of brilliantly colored blooms. Yellow, scarlet, pink, white, violet, and all colors mixed, pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Begonia

Erfordia. Perennial. A superb bedding plant, growing equally well in full sunlight as in the shade; plants are about 1 foot high and covered with rosy crimson blooms. Pkt. 25 cts.

Vernon. Perennial. Orange-carmine flowers and deep red foliage. Pkt. 15 cts.

Luminosa. Perennial. An unusual brilliant tone of dark scarlet. Pkt. 25 cts.

Bellis Perennis

English Daisy. Is a favorite perennial which may be carried over the severe winters if given slight protection. It blooms from early spring until late summer. Mixed varieties in color, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Brachycome. The Swan River Daisy is a free-flowering dwarf annual, bearing blue or white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Giant Rose. Perennial. Comparatively few flowers, but these blooms are almost as big as an aster. Pkt. 25 cts.

Giant White. Same as preceding, excepting in color. Pkt. 25 cts.

Longfellow. Perennial. Extra-large, double flowers of light pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Varieties and Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.



Bellis perennis

Calendula

Sulphur Crown. Annual. Large, double flowers, of a light lemon-yellow color. Pkt. 10 cts.
Prince of Orange. Annual. Orange-yellow with a creamy white mark at the base of each petal, and a dark central eye. Pkt. 10 cts.
Meteor. Annual. Full double flowers, of a light orange, broadly striped with creamy white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.
Orange Giant. Annual. Probably the finest of the orange-flowered Calendulas; full double blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.
Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Calliopsis

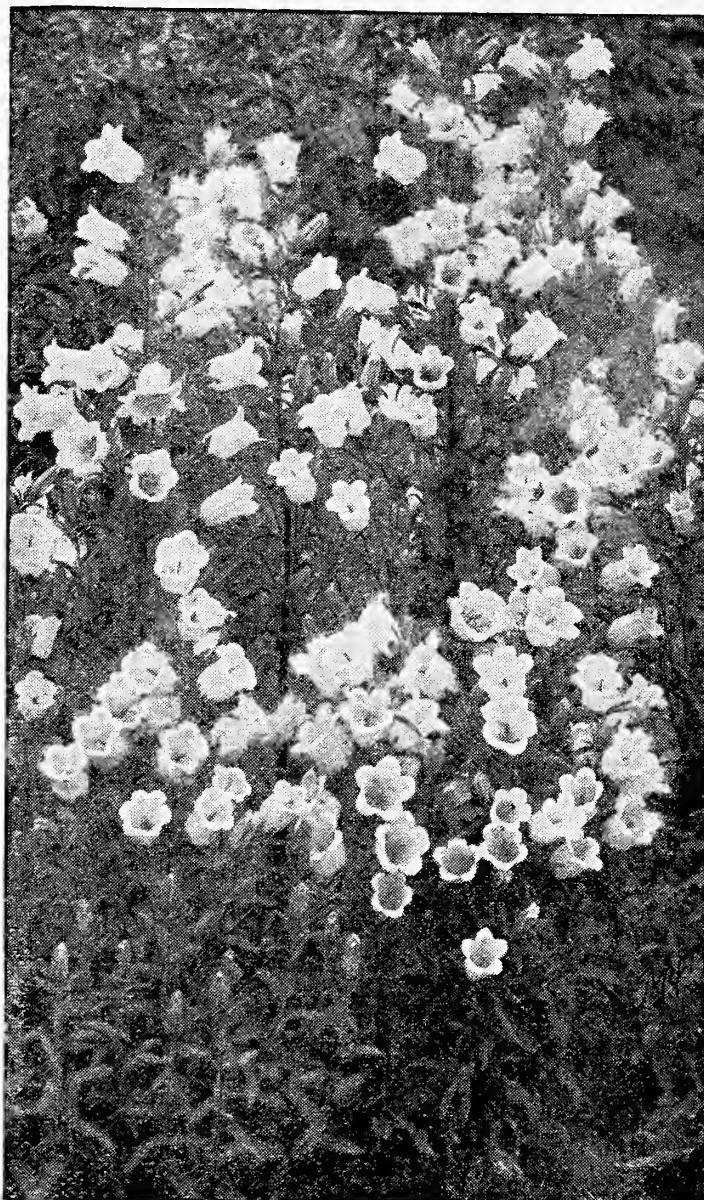
Crimson King. Annual. Dwarf, about 9 inches high. Blooms of velvety crimson-garnet. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
Crown of Gold. Annual. Golden yellow blooms; plant about 18 inches high. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
Golden Wave. Annual. Golden yellow with chestnut-brown center. Pkt. 10 cts.
Marmorata. Annual. Bright golden yellow blooms marked and splashed with wallflower red; plants about 2 feet high. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
Golden Ray. Annual. Flowers rich maroon, edged with golden yellow; petals twisted. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
Nigra speciosa. Annual. Flowers reddish maroon; quite good size. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts.
Tiger Star. Annual. Reddish brown striped with golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
Tinctoria. Annual. Flowers quite large, bright yellow and maroon. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
Mixed Varieties and Colors. A splendid mixture of the best colors and freest blooming sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Campanula

Hardy perennials commonly known as Bellflowers. They thrive best in a light soil and some varieties will bloom the first season if the seed is sown early.
Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell). Perennial, blooming practically the whole season. Flowers clear blue. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
Carpatica alba. A white-flowering form of the preceding. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
Persicifolia grandiflora (Peach Bells). Perennials. One of the finest of the hardy Campanulas; flowers large, deep blue. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
Medium (Single Canterbury Bells). Biennial. The old-fashioned variety with large, well-shaped blooms. We offer four colors, dark blue, light blue, rose, white, each color separate at, pkt. 10 cts.
Medium, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.
Pyramidalis. Perennial. The Chimney Bellflower can be grown in the garden or as a pot-plant in the house, growing from 3 to 5 feet in height; flowers light blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Candytuft

Improved Empress. Annual. The finest of the white Candytufts, showing a mass of pure white flowers in a distinctly formed pyramid. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.
Separate Colors, including white, light rose, lavender tints, rosy red. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
Mixed Colors, including all of the preceding. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.



Canterbury Bells

Canna

Large-flowering French. Perennial. Soak the seeds in warm water until they begin to swell, then sow in sandy loam in a hotbed; when the second leaves show, transplant to pots, and later on transplant to the open ground.
Mixed Colors. This mixture includes some of the finest of the French varieties and colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Carnation

Marguerite. Begins to bloom in about six weeks after sowing the seed, producing full, double, fringed and highly scented flowers. With slight protection the plants may be kept over winter and will bloom the following spring.
Mixed Colors, including crimson, yellow, scarlet, white and striped, pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Celosia

The Cockscombs are free-blooming annuals which make splendid border plants and likewise can be grown in pots.
Glasgow Prize. Dark crimson combs which are of immense size and exceedingly showy. Pkt. 10 cts.
Queen of the Dwarfs. The plants are about 8 inches high, and under good cultivation will produce dark rose-colored combs from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet across. Pkt. 10 cts.

Chinese Woolflower (*Celosia Childsii*)**CELOSIA, continued**

Childsii (Chinese Woolflower; Feathered Celosia). Plants are from 2 to 3 feet high; each branch is crowned with a head of rich crimson flowers which much resemble a silky, wool material. Effective in beds and borders, and valuable for cutting. Pkt. 15 cts.

Thompson's Superb. A plant growing like a pyramid, about 3 feet high; the feathery plumes are brilliant crimson. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Golden Plume. Brilliant golden yellow plumes. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Centaurea . Cyanus

One of our best-known hardy annuals. It is frequently called Bachelor's Button, Ragged Sailor, and Cornflower; sometimes it is called Ragged Robin, which is not a proper name for this plant, but results in confusing it with one of the varieties of *Lychnis*.

Double Blue. Used largely by commercial florists. The color is almost identical with that of the single blue variety, but the flowers themselves are far superior. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Emperor William. Plants about 2 feet high, producing a mass of dark blue flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Americana (Basket Flower). A native variety which grows about 3 feet high; the thistle-like blooms are rosy lavender, and very showy in a mixed border. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

OTHER CENTAUREAS

Suaveolens (Yellow Sweet Sultan). Annual. Bright yellow flowers, large, showy and sweetly scented. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Imperialis. Annual. Sweet Sultans can be grown almost anywhere. The flowers are borne on long stems and are therefore well adapted for cutting. Mixed colors, including light blue, dark blue, yellow, white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Candidissima. Perennial. Chiefly used as a border plant on account of its silvery white foliage; all of the white-leaved Centaureas are familiarly known as Dusty Millers. Pkt. 15 cts.

Gymnocarpa. Perennial. Plants are slightly taller than the preceding variety, but the foliage has the same silvery sheen. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cerastium

Tomentosum. Perennial. A white-leaved edging plant, with small white flowers in May and June. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Chrysanthemum

Splendid plants, largely grown for blooms for cutting. The varieties in this list are annuals, and quite distinct from the perennials and autumn-flowering greenhouse varieties.

Eastern Star. Petals clear yellow, with a dark central disk. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Morning Star. Dark yellow central disk, with petals canary-yellow, shading to a halo of deeper yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Northern Star. White petals, shading to a central zone of canary-yellow around a dark brown disk. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Coronarium. Double varieties in mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Cineraria

Stellata (Star Cineraria). A popular house and greenhouse perennial. Flowers star-shaped and in many colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Superb Hybrids. A splendid selection of colors. Pkt. 50 cts.

Clarkia

Elegans. Annual. Double varieties mixed, including white, crimson, salmon, pink, orange, scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Cleome

Gigantea. Annual. Plants are about 3 feet high, with numerous branches which are bright rosy crimson blooms. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Cobaea scandens

A rapid-growing perennial climber, useful for covering trellises, arbors, and similar places. In sowing place the seed on the edge and cover with light soil. Colors, white, purple, and mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Coleus

Splendid perennial foliage plants for growing in masses or for the borders of beds and garden walks.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Convolvulus . Morning-Glory

Minor. Annual. Plants about 1 foot high; flowers vary from pure white to deep purple. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Major (Climbing Morning-Glory). Annual. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Japanese. See *Ipomoea*, page 35.

Coreopsis

Lanceolata grandiflora. A hardy perennial producing brilliant yellow blooms from late June until frost. Plants may bloom the first season if seed is sown early. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Cosmos

Autumn-blooming annuals which produce great quantities of white, pink, and crimson blooms. One of the most useful autumn-flowering plants for cutting.

Crimson King. Large, deep crimson blooms. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Giant Pink, Lady Lenox. One of the very finest varieties of Cosmos. The blooms are almost a perfect circle, borne on long stems, and in color a deep rose-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Giant White, Lady Lenox. A strain of the preceding, but with white blooms. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Early-flowering Varieties Mixed. The colors include those commonly found in the more familiar varieties of Cosmos. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Double Varieties, Mixed. Including crimson, pink, white. Pkt. 25 cts.

Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Cyclamen

Used chiefly for winter and spring blooming house plants, possessing both beautiful foliage and richly colored fragrant blooms.

Finest Mixed. The seed in this mixture is from the very best sorts and colors, including white, blood-red, rose, and salmon. Pkt. 25 cts.

Cyperus

A perennial commonly known as Umbrella Plant; chiefly used in ferneries and in aquariums. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Cypress Vine

Delicate fern-like foliage and small star-shaped flowers. These annuals grow about 15 feet in height. Sow the seed in May, first soaking in warm water.

Mixed Colors, including scarlet, white and cardinal. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Dahlias

Dahlias are perennials and can be grown without difficulty from seed and will bloom the first season if an early start is made.

Single Varieties, Mixed, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.



Giant White, Lady Lenox Cosmos



Delphinium Belladonna Hybrids

Delphinium

Sow the seed in early spring in hotbeds or under glass. When the seedlings are about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, transplant into flats, allowing about 3 inches each way for each plant. Set in the open ground when the weather is warm.

Superb Hybrids. Extra-fine mixture of double-flowering perennial varieties, including white, light blue, dark blue. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Quality Mixture. Saved from seed in our own grounds, and includes only the very finest of the Belladonna, Formosum, and Chinese types. Pkt. 20 cts.

Belladonna. Perennial. Everblooming, hardy Larkspur. Clear turquoise-blue flowers of the most exquisite shade. Pkt. 25 cts.

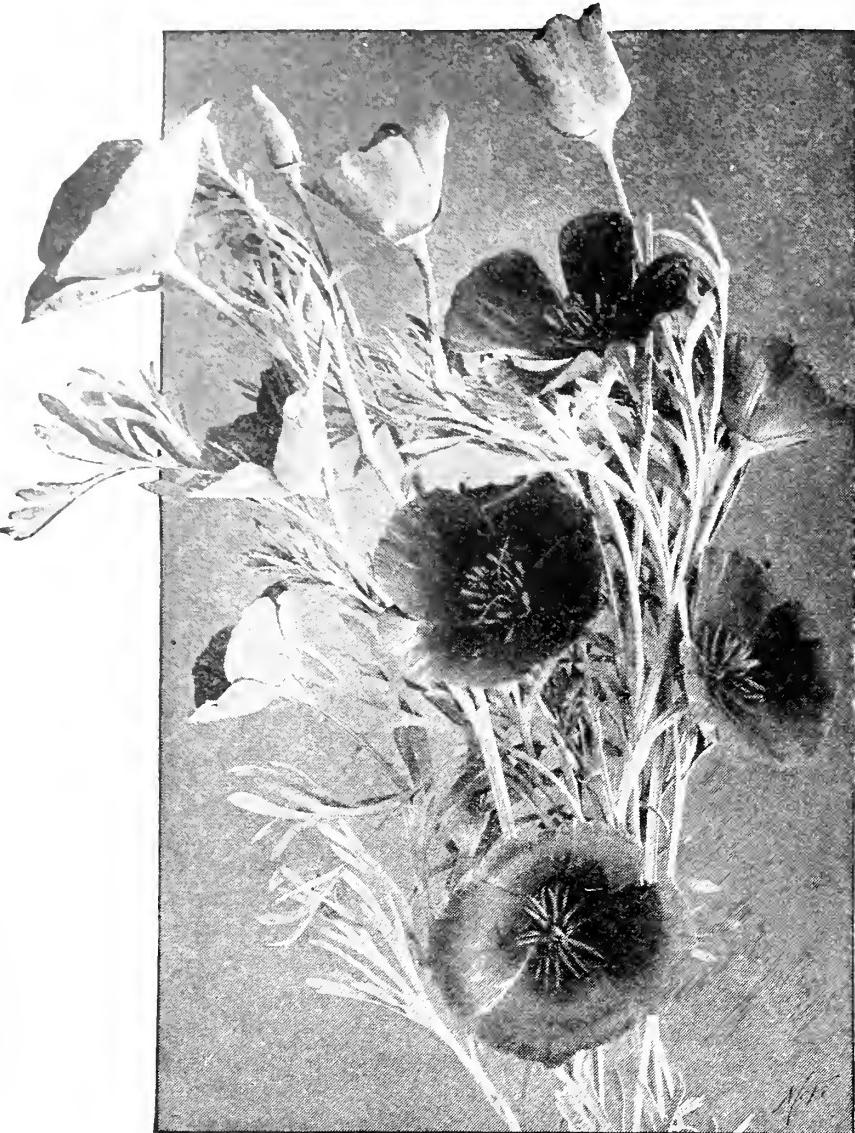
ANNUAL DELPHINIUMS

Stock-flowered. Plants are about 2 feet high, well branched, with long spikes of bloom.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf Rocket. Double flowers in mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tall Rocket. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.



California Poppy (Eschscholtzia). See page 33

Dianthus

Chinensis fl.-pl. (China or Indian Pink). Biennial. Blooms in clusters and in a wide range of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Diadematus fl.-pl. (Double Diadem Pink). Biennial. Mixed colors, including lilac, crimson, purple, dark purple, and outer edges marked with white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Hedewigii fl.-pl. (Double Japan Pink). Biennial. In colors varying from velvety crimson to delicate rose. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Imperialis fl.-pl. (Double Imperial Pink). Biennial. An extremely wide range of colors, including white, crimson, violet, purple, lilac. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Plumarius (Grass or Scotch Pinks). Perennials with fringed flowers of various colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. (Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William). Perennial. A cross between an annual Pink and the old-fashioned Sweet William. The color is an intense velvety crimson. Pkt. 15 cts.

Digitalis

Foxgloves are hardy perennials which can be grown from seed sown in late August or in early spring.

Purpurea gloxiniae-flora. A selection from the old type of *Digitalis purpurea*. The flowers are similar to those of the gloxinia, are handsomely spotted and borne on long spikes. The colors include grounds of purple, rose, and white. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

DIGITALIS, continued

Grandiflora. Flowers light yellow, on long spikes. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Lanata. Entirely distinct from other varieties; the corolla is a pronounced shade of gray, while the lip is a creamy white. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Maculata superba. A strain of the best spotted sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Monstrosa. The Mammoth Foxglove is the largest of the species, both in size of bloom and length of spike. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Mixed Varieties and Colors. A selected mixture made up from the preceding varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Dimorphotheca

Aurantiaca. A showy annual from South Africa, which resembles a golden yellow daisy. Seed may be sown in the same way as asters or petunias, and the plants will bloom the greater part of the summer and fall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Dolichos

An annual climber which grows rapidly from seed sown in the open ground in May. Its blooms are freely borne and are followed by ornamental seed-pods.

Daylight. About the middle of July until late fall this plant produces the great quantities of snowy white pea-shaped blossoms. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Darkness. Identical in every respect with Daylight, excepting that the color is purple-violet. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Lablab. Mixed colors, purple and white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Dracæna

Indivisa. An ornamental-leaved plant with long, narrow, green foliage, most useful for vases and house decorations. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Echinops

Ritro (Globe Thistle). An interesting perennial plant with bluish white flowers carried in a cluster somewhat like the head of a thistle. Pkt. 10 cts.

Erigeron

Hardy perennial, blooming in July and August. If seed is sown extremely early in the spring, some blooms may be had the first season.

Aurantiacus. Possibly the showiest variety, and frequently known as "Double Orange Daisy." Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Eryngium

Amethystinum. Hardy perennial growing from 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage; flowers are like thistle-heads and a pronounced amethyst-blue. The blooms may be dried and used for winter bouquets. Pkt. 15 cts., trade pkt. 30 cts.

Erysimum

Annual plants about 18 inches high; will grow freely from seed sown in early spring.

Peroftskianum. Orange-yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Eschscholtzia

The California Poppies are among our showiest annuals for bedding, blooming profusely from June until late autumn.

Golden West. Brilliant golden yellow, with orange center. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

Vesuvius. Wallflower or coppery red. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Canaliculata rosea. Petals distinctly fluted or crimped; color flesh-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

Single Varieties, Mixed, including various colors and shades of yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Eupatorium

Ageratoides. Perennial. Flowers extremely small and almost pure white; plants about 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cœlestinum. Perennial, about 18 inches in height and blooming from August until frost; deep lavender-blue. Pkt. 15 cts.

Euphorbia

Heterophylla. Known as the "Annual Poinsettia" because of the close resemblance to the well-known holiday plant. Plants grow from 2 to 3 feet high, with smooth, glossy green leaves, which in mid-summer turn to orange-scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Variegata (Snow-on-the-Mountain). Annual. Foliage green, veined and margined with white. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Gaillardia

Showy annuals and perennials chiefly noted for the brilliancy of the blooms which are carried from early summer into November. Seed should be sown where the plants are to bloom.

The Bride. Annual. A double-flowering creamy white variety which has recently been introduced. Pkt. 15 cts.

Double-flowering Annual Varieties, Mixed. Includes crimson, orange, scarlet, and variations of these colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

PERENNIAL GAILLARDIA

Grandiflora compacta. The plants seldom grow more than 15 inches in height, carrying the brilliantly colored flowers well above the foliage. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Grandiflora, Superb Mixed. Contains some of the finest combinations of color and made up from the best varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Geranium

Zonale, Mixed. Seed of these valuable greenhouse or house plants should be started indoors and plants transplanted to the open ground in May or June. This mixture is made up from the very best varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Geum

Coccineum. A hardy perennial border plant which grows about 15 inches high; in May and June it is covered with brilliant scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Gloxinia

Hybrida grandiflora. House or greenhouse plants; flowers spotted and variously self-colored. Pkt. 50c.



Gaillardia grandiflora

Godetia

Hardy annuals which seem to thrive best in rather poor soil. Plants are about a foot high and bloom profusely in midsummer.

Brilliant. Bright carmine-rose. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Duchess of Albany. Pure white; plant more compact in habit than the other sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Rosamond. A new dwarf variety, with shell-pink flowers; makes a splendid border plant. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Mixed Varieties and Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Gomphrena

This annual popularly known as Globe Amaranth, although in some sections it is erroneously known as Bachelor's Button. The flowers resemble heads of clover, and can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Plants about 2 feet high. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Gourds

These are extremely rapid-growing annual climbers and are used chiefly for covering trellises, fences, and small buildings. Both the foliage and the fruits are ornamental.

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Apple-shaped.

Bottle-shaped.

Calabash, or Dipper Gourd.

Egg-shaped. Fruit white and formed very much like an egg.

Hercules' Club. Club-shaped and frequently 4 feet long.

Knob Kerrie. Fruits are rather slender, with round ball or knob on the end.

Luffa (Dishrag, Sponge, or Bonnet Gourd).

Pear-shaped.

Spoon.

Turban. Formed much like a Turkish turban; pronounced red stripe.

Grevillea

Robusta. The Silk Oak is an exceedingly graceful evergreen, greenhouse plant with fern-like foliage; easily raised from seed. Pkt. 10 cts.



Hollyhocks

Gypsophila

Paniculata. Perennial, blooming the first year if seed is sown early; flowers clear white; splendid for bouquets. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Mixed Varieties, including white and pink-flowering sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Helenium

Autumnale superbum. Perennial. Golden yellow, changing to a wallflower-red. Pkt. 10 cts.

Riverton Gem. A hardy perennial which succeeds almost anywhere. Flowers on opening are old-gold, but change to red as they mature. Pkt. 25c.

Helianthus

The Sunflowers are tall growing annuals, although the family embraces certain perennials. Seed can be sown in almost any place in April and May, and the plants will come into bloom in early summer.

Cucumerifolius, Stella. A miniature variety, with fairly large pure golden yellow flowers, with pronounced black disc. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Red Hybrids. Single flowers of a peculiar shade of reddish brown; some specimens show a wide brown zone, with golden yellow margin. Pkt. 15 cts.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. These are full double blooms of a brilliant golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

Helichrysum

Commonly known as Straw Flowers; a splendid annual for drying and using in bouquets and vases in the winter. The plants succeed in almost any garden soil, provided they are given room to develop.

Fireball. Bright red. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Golden Ball. Golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Violet. Pronounced shade of deep violet. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Mixed Varieties, including various colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Heliotrope

A half-hardy perennial which may grow during the whole season if seeds are sown early. Plants should be protected during the winter.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

Heuchera

Sanguinea. A dwarf-growing perennial, bearing in July and August long blue spikes of coral-red blooms. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Hibiscus

The Marshmallows are ornamental perennials, most desirable for planting in masses among the shrubbery border.

Mixed Varieties made up from the best named sorts and include rosy pink, crimson, white, and various shades. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Hollyhocks

Hardy perennials which are among our most showy plants for use among shrubbery or forming background for annuals and other perennials.

Newport Pink. One of the finest double varieties, with extra-large blooms of the finest clear pink. Pkt. 15 cts.

Separate Colors, including maroon, white, yellow, bright red. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Double Varieties, mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Single Varieties, in separate colors, including pink, white, red, black, maroon, bright rose. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Single Varieties, in mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Humulus

Japonicus. The Japanese Hop is an ornamental and rapid-growing annual climber, with foliage resembling that of the common Hop. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Japonicus variegatus. The leaves of this variety are marked with silvery white and shades of light and dark green; the foliage remains in good condition until killed by frost. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Impatiens

Sultani. A charming house plant producing a continuous supply of rosy scarlet, waxy-like flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Inula

Ensifolia. A rockery plant growing from 6 to 8 inches high, with yellowish flowers in July and August. A perennial, but will bloom the first year if the seed is sown early. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Ipomoea

Rubro-cærulea, Heavenly Blue. Annual. Extremely large flowers, of a most beautiful shade of sky-blue. Pkt. 15 cts.

Setosa (Brazilian Morning-Glory). Annual. The flowers are a delicate shade of rose, produced freely in large clusters. The vine has no equal as a quick grower and will cover an immense space in comparatively little time. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30c.

IPOMŒA, continued

Grandiflora (Moonflower). Annual. At night and on cloudy days this variety is really covered with pure white, fragrant flowers from 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The plant is an extremely rapid grower. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Imperial Japanese Morning-Glories. Annual. The handsomest of all the Morning-Glories. Seed can be sown early in the spring in the open ground, and will soon germinate and produce strong, rapid-growing plants. The flowers are of gigantic size, ranging in color from pure white to black-purple. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Kochia

Trichophylla (Summer, or Standing Cypress). A splendid annual plant for a low-growing hedge. Seed should be sown early in spring and the plants thinned until they stand about a foot apart. In midsummer the plants are deep green, but as the season advances turn to a brilliant red. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Kudzu Vine

Pueraria Thunbergiana. Perennial. Familiarly known as the Japanese Kudzu Vine. Plants will grow from 8 to 10 feet the first year from seed, and make a splendid permanent screen for veranda or similar places. The foliage is large and dense, and in the latter part of August the plants produce many pea-shaped rosy purple blooms. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Lantana

A valuable house or bedding perennial, with clusters of bloom similar to the verbena; the colors include white, rose and mixed shades. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Lathyrus

Latifolius, Mixed Colors. A splendid perennial climber, blooming freely during the entire summer. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

Lavatera

Trimestris grandiflora rosea. Annual plant growing about 2 feet high. In midsummer they are covered with cup-shaped pink flowers. Seed should be sown in May where the plants are to bloom and the seedlings thinned to about 12 inches apart. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Liatris

The Blazing Star, or Gay Feather, is a showy perennial. From July to September long spikes of purple and rosy flowers are produced. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Linum

Grandiflorum rubrum (Scarlet Flax). A showy annual bedding plant with fine foliage and brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

Perenne. Perennial. Bright blue flowers on plants about 18 inches high. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Lobelia

Crystal Palace compacta. An annual, blooming freely from June to November and having quantities of deep blue flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). A native perennial with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; makes a fine border plant. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Syphilitica hybrida. The long spikes of bloom of this native perennial vary in color from blue to pure white. Pkt. 15 cts.

Mixed Varieties, including Cardinalis and Syphilitica. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

White Gem. Extremely free blooming, almost forming a ball of snowy white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Gracilis. A trailing variety with light blue flowers and light green foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Lunaria

Known also as Honesty, Moonwort, Satin Flower. They are biennials used chiefly for cutting, on account of the silvery colored seed-pouches. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Lupinus

Polyphyllus. Hardy perennials which will grow in almost any soil or situation and in May and June provide quantities of blooms.

Mixed Colors, including rose, white, and blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Annual Varieties, Mixed. Colors include white, rose, light blue, deep blue. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Lychnis

Chalcedonica. A hardy perennial which is useful in providing a mass of color as it bears intensely brilliant scarlet blooms. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.



Imperial Japanese Morning-Glories

Marigolds

African Marigolds are splendid annual plants for beds or borders. They seem to grow and bloom most freely in light soil where they may have full exposure to the sun.

Orange Prince. A tall-growing variety with full double deep golden orange blooms, which are extremely showy. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Lemon Queen. Similar to the preceding variety, except that the color is a soft lemon-yellow. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Eldorado. Full double flowers in various shades of yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Tall Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Pride of the Garden. A dwarf variety of African Marigold with full double golden yellow blooms. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Dwarf Citron. Grows about 18 inches high, with quilled citron-yellow blooms. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Dwarf Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

DWARF FRENCH MARIGOLDS

Legion of Honor. A single-flowered variety, beginning to bloom in early June. Flowers are golden yellow, with a large spot of crimson at the base of each petal. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Golden Ball. Pure golden yellow; makes an effective line of color or can be massed in beds. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Lutea. Light lemon-yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Brunea. Double flowers, quite distinctly quilled; rich brown with thread-like edges of yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.



African Marigold

DWARF FRENCH MARIGOLDS, continued

Tagetes signata pumila. A compact, bushy annual Marigold, with delicate fern-like leaves. The flowers are bright golden yellow and because of their brilliancy are desirable in the border. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Matthiola · Stocks

Gilliflower

Extremely popular annuals, useful for bedding or for pot culture.

Large-flowering Ten-Weeks'. The very finest collection for summer blooming. The colors include blood-red, light blue, bright pink, purple, white, and canary-yellow. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors, including all of the preceding, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Cut-and-Come-Again. A perpetual blooming class which begins to flower in late June or early July and continues to bloom until the first of November.

Separate Colors. White, rose, blood-red, blue, cream, yellow. Each, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

Bicornis (Evening-scented Stock). Well worth growing for the delightful fragrance which it emits during the evening. Pkt. 10 cts.

Maurandya

Barclayana. A rapid-growing annual climber which, with protection, may be carried over to the second season.

Mixed Colors, including purple, white, blue, rose. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Mignonette

A favorite garden annual, blooming in midsummer from seed sown in early spring. Sowings of seeds can be made from time to time and the supply of flowers continued until frost, or the plants may be potted and will bloom in the house during the winter.

Sweet-scented. The old-fashioned Sweet Mignonette. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Defiance. Possibly the largest of any of the family, the spikes frequently measuring 12 to 15 inches in length, while the blooms are extremely fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Golden Machet. Long spikes of golden yellow, fragrant blooms. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Goliath. Compact in habit of growth, but produces gigantic trusses of blooms; specially adapted to house culture. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Parson's White. Long spikes of pure white, fragrant flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Salmon Queen. A splendid variety, with long spikes of salmon-red flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors. Seed saved from named varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

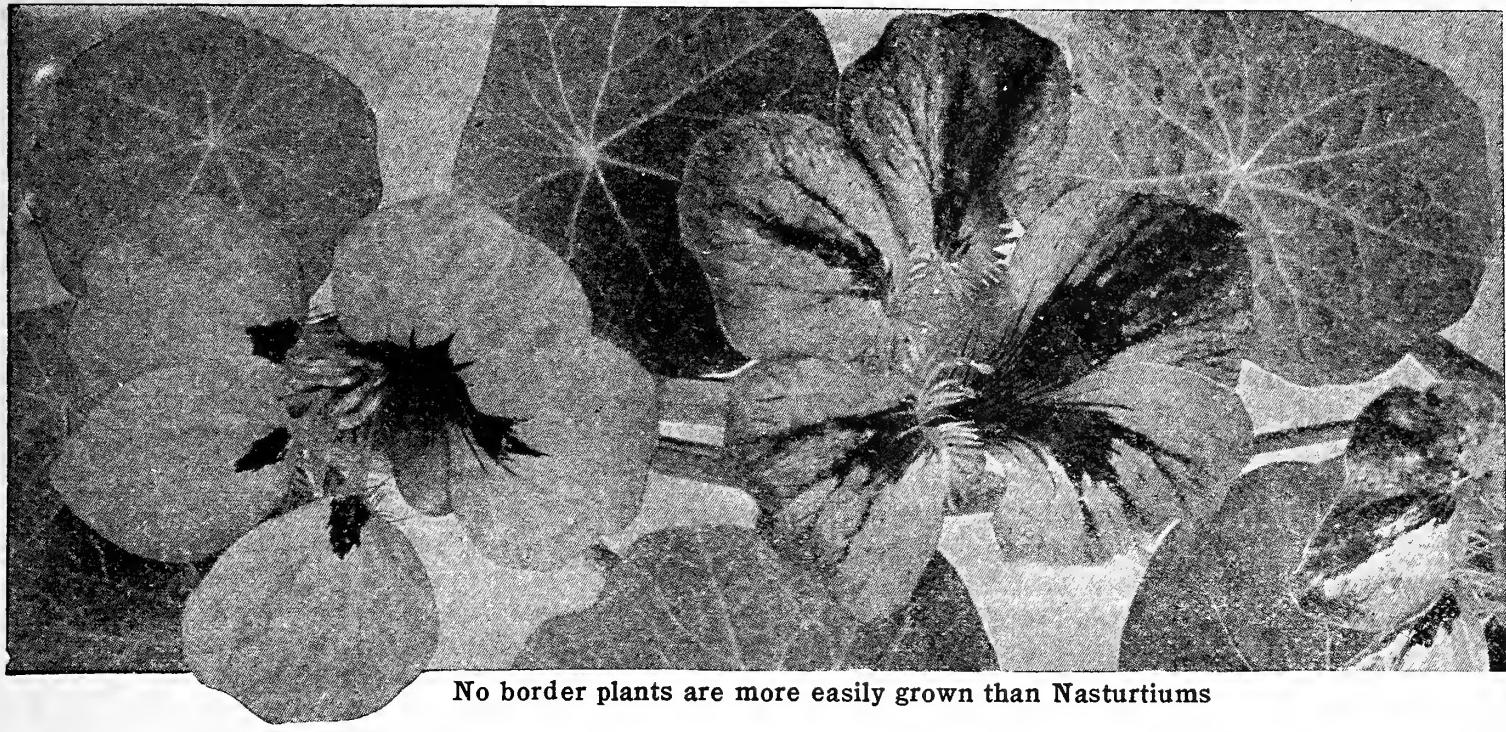
Mimosa

Pudica. Sometimes called the Sensitive Plant because of its habit of drooping when touched or shaken; pinkish white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Mimulus

Moschatus (Musk Plant). A free-blooming annual which is adapted for hanging-baskets and similar places; yellow flowers and fragrant foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Tigrinus (Monkey Flower). Extra-fine varieties, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.



No border plants are more easily grown than Nasturtiums

Mina

Sanguinea. A rapid-growing annual climber with many brilliant blood-red flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Mirabilis

Four o'Clocks (Marvel of Peru). A well-known garden annual, growing from 12 to 18 inches in height, and requiring a space of 12 to 18 inches to develop. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Myosotis

The familiar Forget-me-nots are among the most dainty spring-blooming plants. They are entirely hardy and with slight protection can be kept from year to year. Seed may be sown any time from spring until midsummer. Biennial.

Alpestris, Royal Blue. Possibly the very finest of the dark blue varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Alpestris robusta grandiflora. Plants about 10 inches high with light blue flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Mixed Varieties, including rose, white, and blue sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Nemesia

Large-flowering Hybrids. A pretty annual which does best in a cool and shaded situation. The flowers resemble orchids and include shades of rose, yellow, blue, and orange. Pkt. 15 cts.

Nicotiana

Affinis (Flowering Tobacco). Annual. Blooms shaped somewhat like a tuberose, pure white, and sweetly scented. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Sylvestris. Annual. Plants frequently 4 feet high with pure white, extra-fragrant blooms which have a habit of drooping. Pkt. 10 cts.

Nigella

Miss Jekyll. Annual. The Nigellas are frequently known as Love-in-a-Mist; this variety has corn-flower-blue blossoms, carried on long stems; useful for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Varieties, including blue and white sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Nasturtiums

For an annual plant that will produce a great multitude of blooms, there seems to be nothing that will surpass Nasturtiums. Their requirements are exceedingly simple, and they seem to bloom most freely in ordinary soil, running to foliage if they are grown in rich soil. If they are grown in a sunny situation and given a reasonable supply of moisture, they will produce flowers from about June 1 until the plants are actually "snowed under."

DWARF VARIETIES

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Chameleon. A peculiar variety in that varying colors will appear on the one plant.

Empress of India. Brilliant fiery crimson which is emphasized by the dark foliage.

Golden King. Golden yellow blooms which sometimes are marked with crimson.

Pearl. Creamy white and possibly one of the best white sorts.

Prince Henry. Cream spotted and tipped with red.

Rose. A charming shade of soft carmine-rose.

Vesuvius. Salmon-rose flowers above exceedingly dark green foliage.

Finest Varieties, Mixed. All of the preceding colors, with some that are not listed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

CLIMBING VARIETIES

Rapid-growing annuals which can be used over the veranda, trellises, or in similar positions. The plants will grow from 8 to 12 feet in height.

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

King Theodore. Deep crimson-maroon.

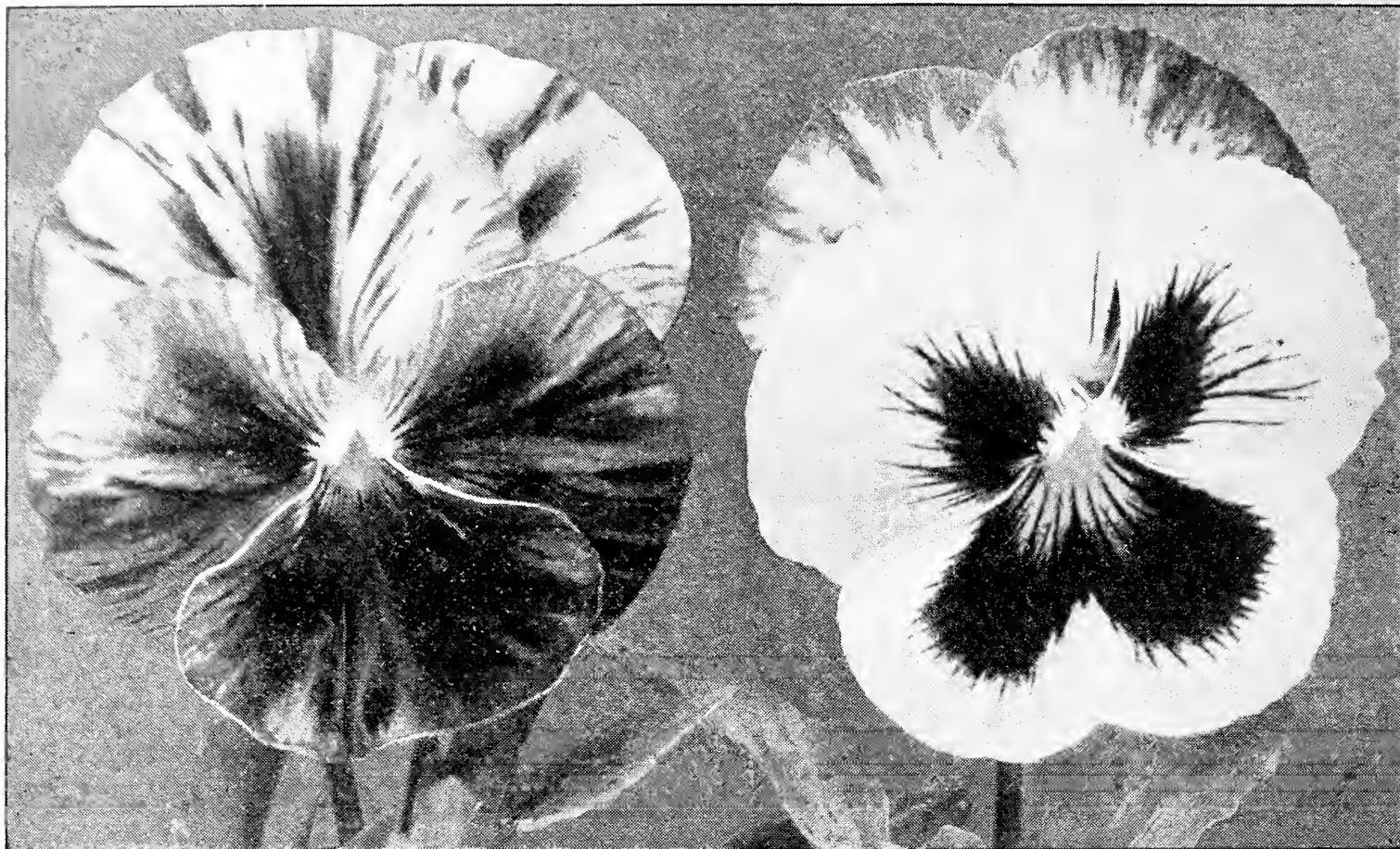
Prince Henry. Cream spotted and tinted with scarlet.

Purple. A pronounced shade of purplish crimson.

Scheuermannii. Yellow with brownish red spots and markings.

Spotted. Deep yellow, with spots of garnet.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.



Pansies grown from Quality Mixture are of great size and splendid coloring

LOBB'S CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

These are specially fine in the coloring as well as in the growth of the plants.

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Asa Gray. Primrose-yellow, turning to white as the flowers mature.

Cardinal. Intense deep scarlet.

Giant of Battles. Sulphur-yellow with red blotches.

Princess Victoria. Creamy white marked with ruby-rose spots.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Tropaeolum canariense. Annual. The Canary Bird Flower belongs to the Climbing Nasturtium family. The flowers are clear yellow and are by some people thought to resemble a canary bird with extended wings. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Ornamental Grasses

Agrostis nebulosa. Annual. Tall-growing and exceedingly graceful. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25c.

Briza maxima. Annual and entirely hardy; seldom more than 1 foot high. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Eulalia japonica zebrina. Perennial. Foliage green with a horizontal stripe of white. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Pennisetum longistylum. Annual. A graceful growing ornamental grass which is seldom more than 18 inches in height. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Oxalis

A bulbous herb most useful for hanging-baskets, rockwork and edgings, producing a great quantity of white- and rose-colored flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pansies

A large part of our Pansy seed is saved from our own seed-beds, while the varieties which we cannot grow here because of climatic conditions, come from one of America's best Pansy specialists. All of the Pansy seed we offer is strictly up to the "Quality Standard."

Pkt. 25 cts., trade pkt. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1

Black Mastodon. Practically all of the flowers are jet-black, although a few may show traces of purple; in size they are simply immense.

Bronze Mastodon. Varying shades from burnished brass to gold, and wonderfully tinged with nearly every color known in Pansies.

Panama Pacific. Deep yellow, some blooms showing a dark center, while others are solid yellow.

Prince Henry. Dark blue blooms of immense size.

Mme. Perret. A distinct type with petals frilled and bordered with white. The ground colors are usually dark wine, pink, and red.

Parisian Yellow. A clear pure yellow; flowers unusually large.

MASTODON GREENHOUSE SPECIES

A new mixture recommended specially for house culture, although the plants will give the greatest satisfaction in the garden. The colors include practically every shade and hue found in Pansies.

Quality Mixture. Saved from plants in our own garden, and will include many of the preceding named sorts as well as others of equal value. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

Standard Mixture. A satisfactory mixture for general garden culture, including named varieties and a wide range of colors. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Cassier's Hortensia. Flowers usually blotched with rose, on a ground-color of white, or light rose and red. Pkt. 25 cts.

Trimardeau Giant. Yellow, with dark center, light blue, violet-blue, separate colors, or mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

MASTODON PANSIES, continued

- Mauve Queen.** Shading from light mauve at the edges of the petals to a deeper shade at the center. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
- Canary Bird.** Bright yellow, with darker centers. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
- Cardinal.** One of the newer brilliant red varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
- Prince Henry.** An extra-fine dark blue Pansy. Pkt. 25 cts.
- Freya.** Violet-purple over the pronounced silver edge; an extra-fine variety. Pkt. 25 cts.

WINTER-FLOWERING PANSIES

- Winter Sun.** Golden yellow with dark eye. Pkt. 25 cts.
- March Beauty.** Dark velvety blue. Pkt. 25 cts.
- Celestial Queen.** Delicate shade of sky-blue. Pkt. 25 cts.

Pentstemon

- Gloxinioides, Sensation.** A half-hardy perennial growing about 2 feet high with every branch covered with bright-colored flowers, including rose, carmine, cherry, pink, red, lilac, purple, etc. Pkt. 15 cts.

Petunia

One of the best annuals for bedding, porch-boxes, or window decorations, beginning to flower early in the season and continuing until killed by frost. For early blooms sow the seed indoors and transplant to the open ground in May.

Balcony Blue. Specially adapted for window- and porch-boxes; dark blue flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Brilliant. A compact-growing variety with brilliant carmine-pink flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Enchantress Mixture. Made up of the finest small-flowered varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Fringed Ruffled Giant. In addition to the ruffling of the petals, the flowers are distinctly marked with a fringed edge. Pkt. 25 cts., trade pkt. 50 cts.

Giants of California. Extra large, single blooms, with a wide variety of colors and markings. Pkt. 25 cts., trade pkt. 50 cts.

Inimitable. Large, single blooms, striped and blotched with varying colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Quality Mixture. Saved from seeds in our own fields, or from specially selected varieties from other growers. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Rosy Morn. Single. Carmine-pink with a white throat; a dainty plant for borders. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Phlox

Drummondii. Annuals easily grown from seed, which may be sown in the open ground in early spring. The plants soon begin to bloom and will continue to flower until frost.

Large-flowered Varieties, including snow-white, shell-pink, rose, scarlet, crimson, primrose, lilac.

Separate Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Mixed Colors, including the above assortment. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Physalis

Francheti. Perennial. The Chinese Lantern Plant, growing about 2 feet high and bearing great numbers of orange-scarlet lantern-like fruits. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Polygonum

Mixed Colors. Annual. From July to late September these plants will be covered with white- and rose-colored flowers, which are particularly effective when in large masses or in front of a background of shrubbery. Pkt. 25 cts.

POPPIES

Seed of annual Poppies can be sown early in the spring, where the plants are to bloom, as they do not transplant well. Sow seed thinly, barely covering, and pressing down the soil firmly. If the plants come up thickly they should be thinned out so that they will be no less than 3 inches apart.

Shirley Mixed. An extra-fine strain of Shirley Poppies, ranging from pure white to the deepest blood-red, and from rose and carmine to deep crimson. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

The Tulip. Brilliant scarlet blooms, often 3 inches in diameter, somewhat resembling the Gesneriana tulip. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Fordhook Fringed. Flowers semi-double and double, with edges of the petals profusely fringed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fairie Blush. Clear white, finely fringed petals, which are tinted with rosy cream on the tips. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fiery Dragon. Large, single flowers of brilliant deep scarlet.

Carnation-flowered, Mixed. Full double blooms, in an assortment of colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

Iceland. These flower freely the first year from seed. The colors include bright yellow, pure white, orange, scarlet. Separate colors, pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Finest Mixed, including the preceding colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Oriente. The familiar Perennial Poppy, with deep crimson flowers, each petal having a conspicuous black blotch. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.



Double Carnation-flowered Poppies

Portulaca

An annual which thrives best in an exposed sunny situation, and in light loam or sandy soil. Flowers are intensely brilliant in color and throughout the whole summer are produced in profusion.

Single Varieties, including orange, rose, scarlet, white, yellow striped. Separate packets, 10 cts.

Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.

Double Varieties, Mixed, including the same colors as in the single mixture. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

Primula

Usually grown as window plants or in the greenhouse. Sow seed early in spring in light porous soil.

Chinensis fimbriata alba magnifica. The finest pure white fringed variety; nearly all the blooms have a pronounced yellow eye. Pkt. 50 cts.

Chinensis fimbriata, Rosy Morn. Light rose, shading to deeper pink. Pkt. 50 cts.

Chinensis, Crimson King. Particularly deep and rich crimson-scarlet. Pkt. 50 cts.

Chinensis, Covent Garden. Clear white, with red center. Pkt. 50 cts.

Stellata Mixed, including white, crimson, salmon-pink, blood-red. Pkt. 50 cts.

Forbesii (Baby Primrose). A small-growing plant with many rosy mauve blooms. Pkt. 50 cts.

Obconica grandiflora Kermesina. Varying shades of crimson. Pkt. 50 cts.

Obconica grandiflora rosea. Shades of rose and light pink. Pkt. 50 cts.

Obconica grandiflora, Apple Blossom. Soft pink and white. Pkt. 50 cts.

Obconica grandiflora alba. Pure white, and possibly the freest flowering of any of the Obconica type. Pkt. 50 cts.

Elatior. Hardy perennials which are useful for indoor growing as well as the garden. Commonly known as Polyanthus.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.



Salvia splendens

Pyrethrum

Hybridum. Perennial, with blooms similar to a daisy or cosmos; colors are from white to deep red, with bright yellow centers, produced in May and June and again in autumn. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Hybridum fl.-pl. (Double-flowering Pyrethrum). Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Ricinus

Castor-Oil Beans are ornamental annual plants with peculiarly brilliant foliage, useful for giving tropical effects to centers of beds, or for massing as a screen.

Sanguineus. Stalks and leaves are blood-red, with clusters of fruit of the same color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Bronze-Maroon. Varying shades of color from deep maroon to bronze. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Panormitans. Dark brown foliage, broadly spreading, and much resembling tropical plants. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Varieties, including semi-dwarf and tall-growing plants of varying shades. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Rudbeckia

Bicolor superba. Golden yellow petals with a velvety brown spot at the base and a deep brown disc; effective in garden when massed and useful for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Salpiglossis

An annual which ought to be grown in every garden, because of the brilliantly colored blooms which are produced from early summer until late fall. Sow the seed early in hotbeds or window-boxes, transplanting when the weather is settled. Separate colors, including crimson, primrose, purple and gold, rose and gold, scarlet and gold, white and gold. Pkt. 10 cts.

Finest Varieties Mixed, including all the preceding colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Salvia

Scarlet Sage is a splendid plant for massing in the garden or for using as a low hedge. Seed may be sown indoors, early in the spring, and the young plants transplanted to the garden, or the seed may be sown in the open ground in May.

Farinacea. Perennial, but is entirely satisfactory as an annual. Flowers light blue, on long spikes. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Patens. A perennial, but will require protection in this latitude. The flower is deep blue. Pkt. 25 cts.

Splendens. Perennial. The old-fashioned Scarlet Sage; plants grow about 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

Splendens, Bonfire. Perennial. Makes a compact plant about 2 feet high, with great spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Splendens, Zurich. Perennial. A dwarf variety coming into bloom from ten days to two weeks in advance of the other sorts; brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60 cts.

Scabiosa

Known as Mourning Bride, Pin Cushion Flower, and similar names. Annual plants about 2 feet high, blooming early in July, and making effective border or bedding specimens.

Large-flowering Varieties Mixed, including lavender-blue, crimson, pink, dark purple, rose, white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Schizanthus

Wisetonensis. Sometimes called the Butterfly flower. Annual plants that are desirable in the garden and also for potting for indoor blooming in late winter. Mixed varieties, including colors from clear white to intense crimson, and varieties spotted and marked in a bewildering fashion. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Shasta Daisy

A well-known hardy perennial, with petals of pure white, surrounding a yellow center. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sidalcea

Candida. Perennial. Growing from 3 to 5 feet high. In June and July it produces many dainty white satiny flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

Rose Queen. Perennial. A new variety developing spikes about 5 feet high, terminating with brilliant rose-colored blooms. Pkt. 15 cts.

Statice

Perennial. All summer long the plants produce panicles of small flowers which can be cut and used for winter bouquets. Mixed varieties, including white, light blue, purple, and other shades. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Stocks

A popular annual for bedding or for potting, and in brilliancy of color, fragrance, and freedom of bloom seems to be surpassed by no other annual plant.

MAMMOTH-FLOWERING BEAUTY STOCKS

Beauty of Nice. Light pink, shading to delicate flesh. Pkt. 15 cts.

Crimson King. Blood-crimson. Pkt. 15 cts.

Mont Blanc. Pure white, without trace of coloring. Pkt. 15 cts.

Queen Alexandra. Rosy lilac. Pkt. 15 cts.

Monte Carlo. Canary-yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.

Summer Night. An exceedingly blue variety. Pkt. 15 cts.

CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN

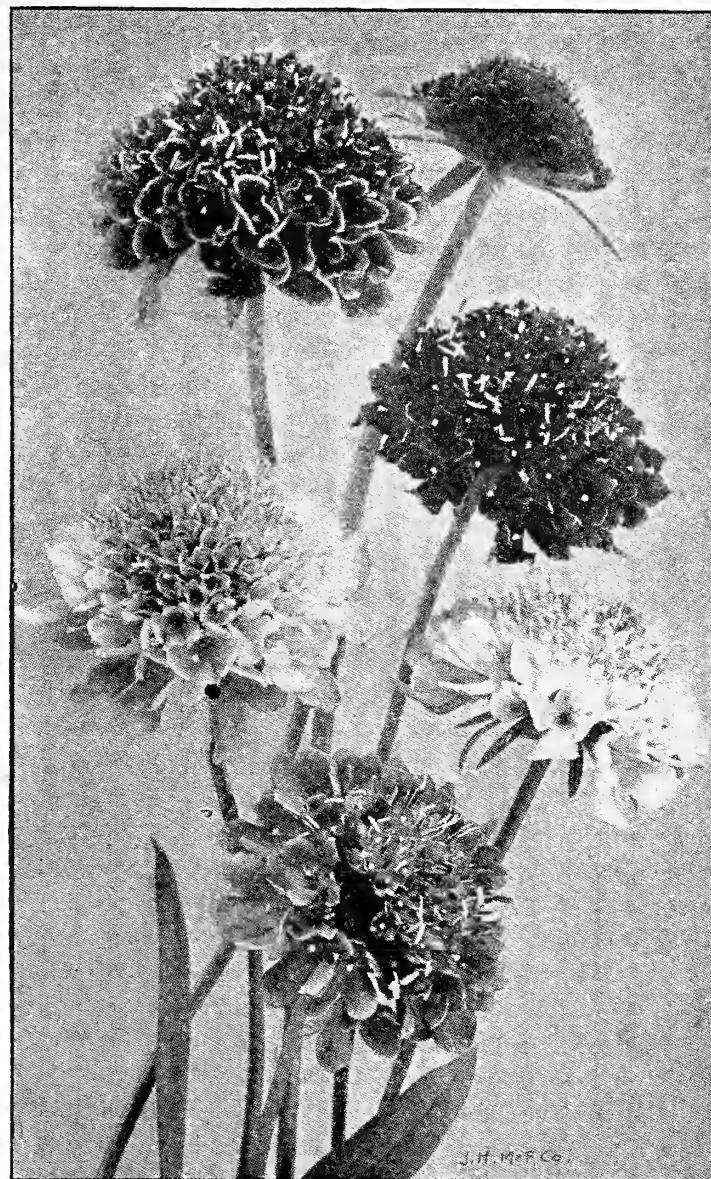
A perpetual blooming class. Seed sown in March or April should begin to flower in July and produce blossoms until fall.

Princess Alice. White. Pkt. 15 cts.

Brilliant. Deep blood-red. Pkt. 15 cts.

Creole. Creamy yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.

Quality Mixture, including white, rose, blood-red, blue, yellow, lilac. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.



Scabiosa

Stokesia

Cyanea (Cornflower Aster). Perennial, growing about 2 feet high; flowers are lavender-blue and are borne freely from July until frost. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Cyanea alba. A white-flowering form of the preceding variety. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Sweet Rocket

Perennial plants known botanically as Hesperis. An old-fashioned garden plant growing from 2 to 3 feet high and bearing long spikes of white, lilac, and purple flowers which are quite fragrant.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Sweet William

A hardy perennial used chiefly in beds and borders.

Newport Pink. A new color, which florists call watermelon-pink or salmon-rose; brilliant and beautiful. Flowers borne in large heads on stems from 15 to 18 inches high. Pkt. 15 cts.

Holborn Glory. Extra-large blooms with outer petals of ever-varying colors, but all flowers showing a clear white eye. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Scarlet Beauty. A brilliant shade of deep scarlet. Pkt. 15 cts.

Quality Mixture. Made up from the best of the named varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Single Varieties, Mixed, including maroon, white, crimson, scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.



Spencer Sweet Peas

Sweet Peas

It is not too much to say that Sweet Peas are America's most popular annual climbers. They will grow in almost any place, and if provided with sufficient moisture during the blooming season will produce great quantities of flowers for cutting. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be trenched—in fact the earlier the better. The trench should be made from 6 to 7 inches deep, and as the plants grow the earth should be drawn in around them until the soil is entirely level. Support must be provided early, and it is advisable to plan for the support at the time of planting the seed.

Early-flowering Varieties

- Canary Bird.** Deep cream or primrose flowers of immense size, waved, and usually borne three or four on a stem. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.25.
- Daintiness.** Large blooms of pure white, edged with rose. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.
- Exquisite.** Ground-color primrose, with the edge of the standard and the wings marked with rose-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.
- Mauve Beauty.** Rosy mauve flowers which frequently measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; exquisitely waved. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.
- Lavender King.** Flowers waved; usually borne three or four on long stems. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.
- Princess.** Light lavender, suffused with mauve; flowers fluted or waved. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.10.
- Rosy Morn.** Standards crimson-scarlet, with rose wings; three to four flowers on long stems. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.
- Yarrawa.** Bright rosy pink, with a creamy base; flowers are quite large, frequently duplex or double. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.10.
- Pink and White, in Mixture.** Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. 90 cts.

Orchid-flowering Varieties

King White. The introducer says this variety is "remarkable for the glistening purity of the whiteness and the perfect finish of the flowers." Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Improved Snowstorm. An extremely vigorous plant, usually producing immense pure white flowers in groups of four on long stems. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.

Spencer Sweet Peas

Agricola. White, suffused with silvery lilac-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Blanche Ferry Spencer. Standard bright rose; wings pinkish or bluish white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Countess Spencer. Soft rose-pink, deepening at outer edges; in cool weather color is more pronounced. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Fiery Cross. Standard fire-red or orange-scarlet; wings cherry-orange. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Florence Nightingale. A rich lavender, with a sheen of rose-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Illuminator. Cerise-salmon, with an indication of bright orange. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

King Edward Spencer. Standard and wings carmine-scarlet; reverse of wings are rosy carmine. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Apricot on a creamy ground, shading lighter toward the center of the flower. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Mrs. R. Hallam. Salmon-rose pink; an exceedingly charming, new variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Othello Spencer. Flowers rich, deep maroon, beautifully waved. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Royal Purple. Color is well described by the name; when the flowers first open they have a lighter tone. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

White Spencer. Flowers large; clear white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

QUALITY PRIZE MIXTURE. Special selection, including the early-flowering, the Orchid-flowering and Spencer types. Oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.

Tagetes

Tagetes. See Marigolds, page 36.

Thunbergia

Mixed Colors. The Black-eyed Susans are rapid-growing annual climbers. The flowers are buff, white, orange, and other shades, each having a dark eye. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Torenia

Fournieri. A splendid annual plant for vases, hanging-baskets and borders. Flowers are sky-blue, with spots of dark blue and a bright yellow center. Pkt. 15 cts.

Tree Peonies

Mixed Varieties. Tree Peonies can be grown from seed if sown under glass and given adequate protection while the plants are small. The seedlings should be transplanted into small pots and allowed to make strong specimens before setting in the open ground. Pkt. 25 cts.

Tritoma

Hybrida. Commonly known as the Red-Hot Poker or Torch Lily. While they are perennials they may readily be grown from seed and will flower the first year if sown early. The color is an intense scarlet. Pkt. 15 cts.

Tunica

Saxifraga. Perennial; grows 3 or 4 inches high and during the entire summer is covered with pink flowers. Adapted for the rockery or for margin of the hardy border. Pkt. 10 cts.

Valeriana

Rubra. Mixed. Hardy perennial border plants producing red or white blooms which are fine for bouquets. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Veronica

Mixed Colors. Commonly known as Speedwell; hardy perennials. Flowers include light and dark blue, white, and shades of pink. Pkt. 25 cts.

Verbena

To secure the best flowers these annual plants should be brought to maturity as speedily as possible; therefore the seed should be sown in the house or in hotbeds and transplanted to the garden in May. Seed may be sown outdoors the latter part of May or the first of July and will produce plants for mid-summer and fall blooming. Separate colors, including pink, purple, scarlet, striped white, blue. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Quality Mixture, including all the preceding colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Lemon Verbena. Chiefly used on account of the foliage, which is pale green and has a delightful odor. Pkt. 15 cts.

Vinca

Free-flowering perennials, most useful for bedding or as a ground-cover. Begins to bloom in midsummer if the seed is sown in May.

Alba Pura. Flowers pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Rosea. Light rose, surrounding a dark eye. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

Viola

Cornuta. The tufted Pansies are rapid-growing perennial bedding plants, flowering for nearly eight months in the year.

Mixed Colors, including white, golden yellow, deep blue, violet with dark eye. Pkt. 15 cts.

Viscaria

Annual plants growing about a foot high and blooming during the whole summer. Mixed colors and assortments containing colors and various shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

Use "Qualitee" Fertilizer freely in the flower and vegetable garden. See inside back cover page.

Wallflower

Half-hardy perennials, which may be protected in coldframes during winter and replanted the following spring.

Double Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Yucca

Filamentosa. A hardy ornamental perennial plant, with spikes of fragrant, drooping, creamy white flowers in June and July. Pkt. 25 cts.

Zinnia

An old-fashioned annual garden flower which has been greatly improved. In fact, the modern Zinnias bear little resemblance to the kinds known thirty to forty years ago.

Curled and Crested. A peculiar strain with the petals twisted, curled and crested into graceful forms. The colors include practically all of the shades found in the family. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Giant Double-flowering Varieties. Flowers are immense in size, frequently from 5 to 6 inches across, while the plants themselves will grow to 3 feet or more in height. Separate colors, golden yellow, scarlet, white, flesh color, sulphur yellow, crimson. Pkt. 15 cts.

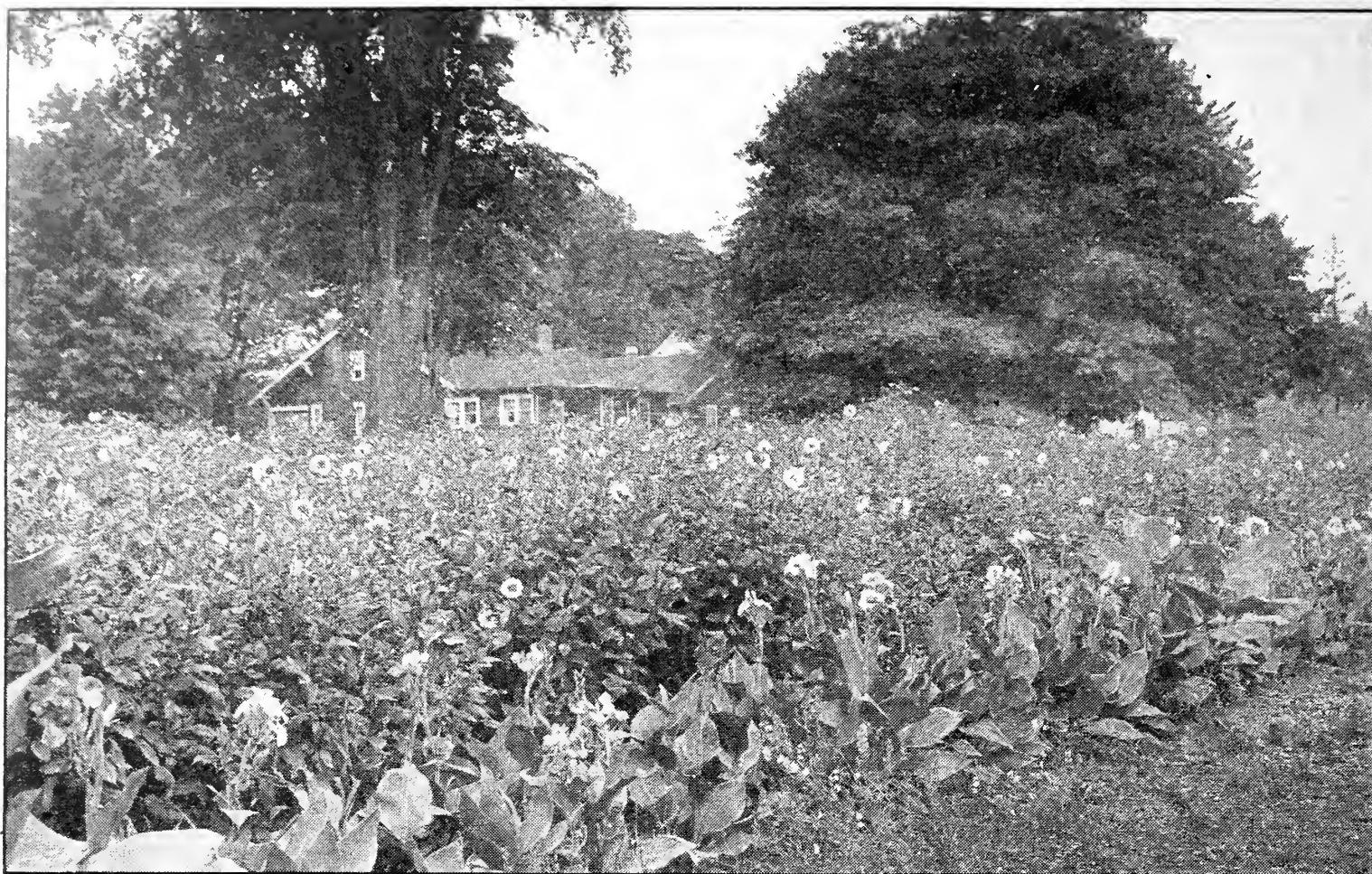
Giant Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Large-flowering Dwarf Varieties. Plants in this class rarely exceed 2 feet in height. Separate colors, including white, yellow, scarlet, orange. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf Varieties, Mixed, including many colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.



Giant Double-flowered Zinnia



From this field of Dahlias and Cannas we cut thousands of blooms for display in our store. Visit the store or the nursery, and select the varieties you would like to have in your own garden

SUMMER-BLOOMING BULBS

Under this general heading are listed the bulbs and tubers which may be planted in the spring, grow and produce blooms during the summer season, and dug in autumn and stored during the winter months. An exception to this general rule may be made in the case of Hardy Lilies and Japanese Lilies, which may be permitted to remain in the ground year after year.

DAHLIAS

These plants seem to grow well and flower freely under almost any condition. Along the seacoast they do exceptionally well, probably because of the moisture in the atmosphere and the heavy dews at night. The plants are not particular about the soil in which they grow, but it should be well spaded and thoroughly fertilized. To secure large blooms and strong growth of plants, fertilizers should be used freely. For this purpose we recommend "Qualitee" Brand Sheep Manure and "Qualitee" Flower Manure.

The time for planting varies with the season and the locality, and it is also advisable to wait until danger of late frosts pass before setting the tubers. Plant the bulbs in hills or drills, flat side down, covering about 6 inches deep. Do not stand the bulbs on the end. When the plants begin to grow, keep the soil well cultivated and free from weeds, never allowing it to crust over.

New Decorative Dahlia, Lady Muriel

A new Decorative Dahlia originated in 1918 by one of Connecticut's best-known and most skillful gardeners, and first presented to the public by the Quality Seed Store. The illustration on the front cover of this catalogue is an accurate reproduction of the type and form of this flower. The specimen from which the illustration was made was a little larger than the picture, measuring practically 7 inches from tip to tip of the petals; many more blooms of like size were growing in the block from which this particular specimen was selected, and indicated the magnitude which the flowers of this variety will attain. The color of Lady Muriel may be described generally as "wine-red;" but because of the illusive shadings, from the light color at the edge and on the reverse side of the petal to the extremely deep shade at the heart of the flower, it is difficult to give an accurate description of the color. The illustration was painted from nature and portrays in a striking fashion the remarkable beauty of the various shades found in this new Dahlia.

Plants have been grown as single specimens, in small groups, and in large blocks; in each case they have been found to make a strong, sturdy growth and produce a large number of blooms. Lady Muriel has attracted the enthusiastic admiration of Dahlia experts who have seen it growing, while amateurs have really forgotten all other varieties in their haste to examine the beautiful specimens of this new introduction.

The stock this year is quite limited, therefore not more than three plants will be sold to a customer, and orders will be filled strictly in the rotation received. Extra-strong plants, \$3.50 each.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

- Delice.** The brightest pink sort. Good cut-flower variety. 25 cts. each.
- D. M. Moore.** A rich velvety maroon; the flowers are really huge. 50 cts. each.
- Faust.** Luminous carmine touched with French purple. A perfectly formed variety. 75 cts. each.
- G. H. Carr.** Clear deep purple throughout. Blooms are borne on long, stiff stems. Very showy. \$1 each.
- Jeanne Charmet.** Exquisite lilac-pink, shading to white toward the center. 30 cts. each.
- King of Autumn.** Perfectly formed pinkish amber blooms, shading to sulphur in the center. Long stems. \$1 each.
- Le Grand Manitou.** Pale pink, blotched with deep reddish violet. 50 cts. each.
- Louisine.** This Decorative Dahlia is our own introduction; the color is deep salmon-pink throughout. The blooms are carried on extra-long stems, which gives value for cutting and are larger than most others of the class. 50 cts. each, \$2.50 for 6.
- Melody.** Clear canary-yellow, with creamy white tips to the petals. 35 cts. each.
- Mons. Burel.** Dark apricot-yellow throughout. 25 cts. each.
- Papa Charmet.** Deep coral-red, overlaid with darker shades of velvety maroon. 35 cts. each.
- Souvenir de Gustave Doazon.** Orange-red; the blooms often measure from 9 to 12 inches in diameter; long stems. 25 cts. each.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

- Attraction.** Soft silvery mauve, suffused with rose-white. \$1 each.
- Columbia.** Vermilion tipped and striped with white. 25 cts. each.
- Countess Kenmare.** Pure amber throughout, an excellent sort. 25 cts. each.
- Countess of Lonsdale.** Deep red, shaded with salmon. 25 cts. each.
- Crystal.** Soft ivory-white; very beautiful. 50 cts. each.
- Dr. Lewis.** A fine Dahlia for cutting or garden decoration. Its pleasing shade of autumn tints will make it popular with the exhibitor. Blooms borne on long, stiff stems. \$2 each, \$10 for 6.
- Edith Carter.** Mauve-yellow, delicately suffused with rosy-carmine. Large. 50 cts. each.
- F. W. Fellows.** Bright orange-scarlet throughout. Narrow, straight, numerous petals. \$1 each.
- George Stillman.** Blooms reach an exceedingly large size, frequently measuring 8 to 9 inches in diameter. Velvety light maroon in color. \$1.50 each.
- George Walters.** Bright salmon-pink, suffused with old-gold. The flowers are truly immense. \$1 each.
- Hoffnung.** Old-rose, touched with gold in the center of the flower and on the tip of each petal. 75 cts. each.
- J. F. Jackson.** The best black Cactus Dahlia. Large blooms of blackish-maroon shade. 25 cts. each.
- Kalif.** Brilliant scarlet throughout. The flowers frequently measure over 9 inches in diameter. 50 cts. each.
- Marguerite Bouchon.** Light pink with center of somewhat lighter shade. The largest pink Cactus Dahlia. 50 cts. each.
- Masterpiece.** Salmon-yellow, tinted with pink. 75 cts. each.
- Mrs. Charles Turner.** Bright canary-yellow throughout; quite large. 25 cts. each.



Cactus Dahlia

CACTUS DAHLIAS, continued

- Mrs. J. Emberson.** A splendid yellow shaded with white near the tips, with rose markings. 30 cts. each.
- Pierrot.** Deep amber with white tips. 75 cts. each.
- Prima Donna.** Mauve-pink with white shadings. 50 cts. each.
- Sherlock.** Orange-scarlet throughout, beautifully colored. 50 cts. each.
- Success.** Pure canary-yellow throughout; petals incurved at the tips. 50 cts. each.
- The Lion.** Bronze-gold with salmon-pink markings. 75 cts. each.
- Tom Lundy.** Dark velvety red blooms on long, stiff stems. \$1 each.
- Wodan.** Salmon-rose shading to gold in the center. A strong-growing variety. 50 cts. each.

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

- Andrew Carnegie.** A beautiful shade of salmon-pink throughout. 30 cts. each.
- Dr. Peary.** Dark mahogany-red. The finest dark Peony-flowered Dahlia. 50 cts. each.
- Duke Henry.** Large, red blooms borne on fine, long stems. 25 cts. each.
- Geisha.** Combined scarlet and gold with a ring of golden yellow in the center. 50 cts. each.
- John Green.** Golden yellow and fiery red. The pointed petals give it a star-like appearance. 25 cts. each.
- Laura Barnes.** Splendid flowers on long, stiff stems. A beautiful shade of orange-scarlet. Fine for exhibition. \$2 each, \$10 for 6.
- Queen Esther.** Splendid shade of red throughout. \$1.50 each.
- Queen Wilhelmina.** Pure white blooms borne on long stems. 35 cts. each.
- Sherlock Holmes.** A beautiful shade of mauve or heliotrope. 35 cts. each.
- Turner.** An extra-fine pink sort; very large. \$2 each.

DOUBLE POMPON DAHLIAS

Any of the varieties below can be supplied for 25 cts. each.

Amber Queen. Clear amber, shaded with apricot.

Arthur Kerley. Purplish-crimson.

Bobby. The plum-colored blooms are very well formed.

Crimson Queen. Crimson shaded with purple. Most attractively formed.

Darkness. Deep velvety maroon.

Fascination. Pink and lavender, occasionally blotched with white.

Gretchen Heine. Rose, tinted with white; very dainty blooms.

Kupfer. A splendid shade of coppery orange-buff.

GLADIOLI

Gladioli may be planted from the first of May to the middle of June, making the plantings from ten days to two weeks apart, which will extend the blooming season. Large bulbs are usually set about 6 inches deep, while the smaller sizes may be covered from 3 to 4 inches. A sandy loam usually gives the best results, but even a hard clay soil can be used successfully, provided it is well fertilized and the plants carefully cultivated.

Augusta. Petals pure white, with pronounced blue anthers. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

America. Lavender-pink, so light in tint that it appears almost white. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Baron Hulot (Blue King). Dark violet. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

Brenchleyensis. Brilliant vermillion-scarlet. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Brilliant. Brilliant scarlet, with the throat-markings of carmine and white. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.



Gladioli

Chicago Salmon. Soft salmon-pink; specially adapted for florists' use. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

Chicago White. Probably the earliest-blooming white variety. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Conspicua. A light blue, with yellow markings, and edges of the petals marked with deep blue. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Deuil de Carnot. A French introduction. Flowers are velvety crimson-maroon shaded with black. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Empress of India. Velvety dark red, marked with deeper shadings of the same color. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

Etendard. Flowers 4 inches or more in diameter. Upper petals are cream, tinted rose, while the flower petals are marked with red blotches and margined with yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Eugene Le Febvre. Bright pink; the throat is spotted and marked with amaranth and cream. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Europa. One of the best pure white varieties; long spikes. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

Halley. Salmon-pink with blotches of cream color; early blooming. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6.50 per 100.

Heliotrope. Velvety violet with shadings of pansy-purple. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Klondyke. Primrose-yellow with a blotch of crimson-maroon. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Kunderdi Glory. Creamy apricot, lightly tinted with pink; distinct red markings on lower petals. An unusually beautiful ruffled Gladiolus. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

La Couronne. Creamy white; the throat is dark maroon with a border of pale yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Mrs. Francis King. Extremely long spikes, well filled with bright scarlet blooms. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Salmon-pink, with blood-red blotches in the throat. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

Niagara. Primrose-yellow with a tinge of rose-pink in the throat; the two lower petals are penciled with carmine. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

Panama. Deep pink, much resembling America. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

Peace. The flowers are almost pure white, with a slightly lilac feathering on the lower petals; the flowers are unusually large and carried on strong spikes. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

Pink Perfection. Apple-blossom-pink, a coloring that is both peculiar and attractive. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Princeps. Deep crimson, distinctly marked with blotches of white. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

Schwaben. Canary-yellow, with shadings of sulphur-yellow. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

War. Deep blood-red, with shadings of crimson-black. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Wilbrink. Flesh-pink, the lower petals marked with a creamy blotch. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Willy Wigman. Blush-white with carmine markings. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Yellow Hammer. Pure yellow. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.

GLADIOLI, continued

Primulinus Hybrids. Flowers of this class are rather small, but are borne on tall, slender stems. The flowers are of various shades of yellow, and produce nearly the whole season. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Lemoine's Butterfly Hybrids. A special mixture of new varieties which in richness of colors and markings are superior to most of the old varieties and may even be said to rival orchids in beauty. 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Quality Fine Mixture. An assortment of large-flowering varieties which will give a wide range of color, as the collection is made up from named varieties. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Quality Prize Mixture. The bulbs in this mixture are grown especially because of the rich coloring of the flowers. Even though the varieties are not named, they are fully as beautiful as some of the well-known and higher priced sorts. The colors will include scarlet, white, shadings of pink and rose, blue, mauve, and various other tints and shades. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

CALADIUM

Better known as Elephant's Ear. A stately semi-tropical plant, with leaves 3 feet or more in length and nearly as broad. Bulbs may be started indoors in early spring and transplanted to the open ground.

Medium-sized bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Large-sized bulbs, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Brilliantly colored flowers which are most successful in semi-shaded places. Plants may be grown in the open or potted for special purposes.

Single Varieties. Pink, red, scarlet, orange, white, 30 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

TUBEROSE

Pearl. Pure white, sweetly scented double blooms, borne on long stems with a dozen or more flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Mexican Everblooming. Blooms of this variety are single, but are clear waxy white and delightfully fragrant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

HARDY LILIES

Bulbs of all the varieties in this section may remain in the ground from year to year, as they are entirely hardy. In planting it is advisable to cover the bulbs from two to two and one half times their diameter, placing an inch or so of sand at the bottom of the hole. When the ground freezes, cover with leaves or litter, which must be removed in the spring.

Canadense. A native variety with bright yellow flowers which are spotted with red; blooms in July and August. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Canadense rubrum. A variety of the preceding having bright red blooms. 35 cts. each, \$3.75 per doz.

Elegans, Leonard Joerg. Apricot-pink. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Hansonii. Blooms in clusters of eight to twelve, reddish orange. Flowers in June. 60 cts. each, \$6.50 per doz.

Henryi. Golden yellow spotted with brown. 70 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

HARDY LILIES, continued

Regale (*Myriophyllum*). Flowers white, with a slight suffusion of pink and marked with canary-yellow at the center of the trumpet. May be forced for blooming at Easter-time. In the open ground it blooms in June. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Superbum. Yellow or orange-red, with dark spots. Blooms about the middle of July. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Tenuifolium. Vermilion-scarlet; possibly the earliest of the Hardy Lilies to bloom. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

JAPANESE LILIES

These varieties are used chiefly for forcing into bloom in winter and early spring.

Album (*Præcox*). Pure white, 8 to 10 inches, 45 cts. each, \$3.75 per doz.; 9 to 11 inches, 55 cts. each, \$5.75 per doz.

Auratum (Golden-banded Lily). Pure white, closely marked with crimson spots, while a clear golden band runs through the center of each petal. In outdoor culture they will bloom from July to September. 8 to 9 inches, 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.; 9 to 11 inches, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Speciosum magnificum. White, marked and bordered with pinkish crimson blooms in August. 8 to 9 inches, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 9 to 11 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Speciosum Melpomene. Crimson, spotted with blood-red, and each petal marked with white blooms about the middle of August. 8 to 9 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3.25 per doz.; 9 to 11 inches, 45 cts. each, \$4.75 per doz.

Speciosum rubrum (*roseum*). Pink marked with dark spots of the same color. Blooms about mid-August. 8 to 9 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3.25 per doz.; 9 to 11 inches, 45 cts. each, \$4.75 per doz.

Tigrinum splendens. The old-fashioned Tiger Lily. Desirable for planting in the border. Blooms about August 1. 25 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

Tigrinum fl.-pl. A double-flowered form of *Tigrinum splendens*. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

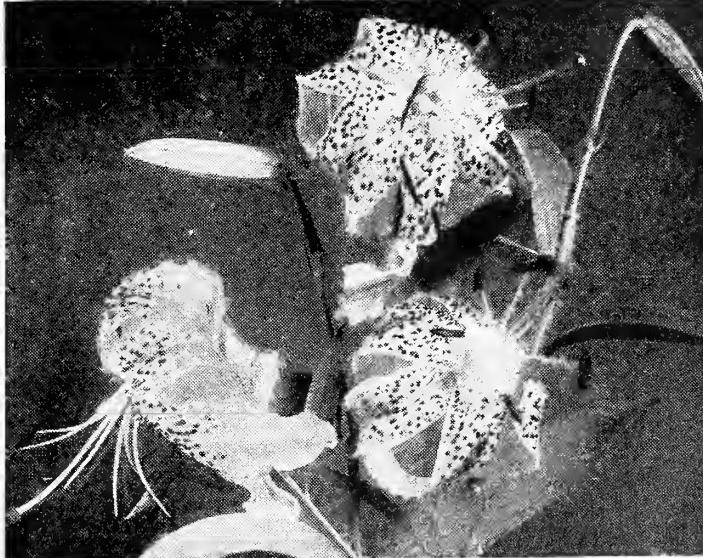
Batemannii. Apricot-yellow or orange-red. Blooms about the middle of July. 35 cts. each, \$3.25 per doz.

Krameri. Blush-pink. 35 cts. each, \$3.25 per doz.

Macranthum (Giant Golden-Banded Lily). Similar to *Lilium auratum*. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Rubro-vittatum. Spotted purplish crimson. 80 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

Wittei. White with a pronounced yellow band; exceedingly fragrant. \$1.25 each, 12 per doz.



Lilium speciosum



A part of our garden of Perennials on Hubbard Avenue. From these blocks we dig the plants which are sent on your order

PLANTS FOR THE YEAR-ROUND GARDENS

We don't mean to say that you will have flowers in the "Year-round Garden" when the ground is covered with two or three feet of snow, but that you can have blooms in continuous succession from the first warm days of spring until the Frost King cuts down all plant-life.

A garden of perennials is a "Joy Garden," for each day shows new flowers and new beauties. It can be made a place where family and friends gather—a place that will supply blooms for decorations—and in many ways the perennial garden will become a part of the home-life.

You may choose the kinds that appeal to you, or, if you wish, you may call on us for advice and assistance in making plans and selecting varieties.

Hardy plants are sold at 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Acanthus

Mollis latifolius (Bear's Breech). Foliage is about 2 feet long and a foot wide, deeply toothed. Flowers rosy purple, in July and August.

Achillea

Eupatorium (Fern-leaved Yarrow). Finely cut foliage; flowers yellow, in quite large heads. 4 to 5 feet high.

Filipendulina (Noble Yarrow). A showy species with golden yellow flowers in July. 2 feet high.

Millefolium roseum (Rosy Milfoil). The plant, which is about 18 inches high, is covered during the entire summer with pink flowers.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. Pure white flowers borne during the entire summer. 2 feet high.

Tomentosa (Woolly Yarrow). Bright yellow flowers in June and early July. Plants about 12 inches high.

Aconitum

Monkshood, or Helmet Flowers, are bushy plants growing about 4 feet high. Useful for planting under trees or in other shady positions.

Fischeri. Rarely grows more than 18 inches high; pale blue flowers in September and October.

Spark's Variety. Extremely dark blue flowers, borne in June and early July.

Adonis

Amurensis. An early spring-flowering plant, growing about 12 inches high and having finely cut ornamental foliage. This variety produces single yellow blooms.

Amurensis fl.-pl. Similar to the preceding, excepting that the flowers are full double.

Aegopodium

Podagraria variegata. Foliage green and yellow variegated. Useful as a border for shrubbery, or for covering hillsides and other waste places.

Agrostemma

Coronaria. Bright rosy crimson blooms during June and July.

Coronaria alba. A pure white variety of the preceding. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Flos-Jovis (Flower of Jove). Deep pink flowers, carried on stems which are a foot or more in length.

Ajuga

Reptans rubra. Most useful in shady places, for carpet bedding, and for rockeries. Purplish blue flowers on long spikes in May.

Alyssum

Saxatile compactum. In May this variety produces a mass of broad, flat heads; bright yellow blooms. Grows about a foot high and is most useful in the rockery or borders. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Amsonia

Salicifolia. A spreading plant, growing about 2 feet high; light steel-blue flowers are borne in terminal spikes. Useful for planting in the shrubbery border.

Tabernæmontana. Similar to the preceding, but the flowers are light blue.

Anchusa

Italica. A branching plant bearing great, full spikes of deep blue flowers. Succeeds well in solid masses or in the hardy garden, without regard to soil; thrives best in a sunny position. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Anemone

Pennsylvanica (Pennsylvania Windflower). A native plant which grows from 12 to 15 inches high, producing great quantities of white flowers from June to August.

Sylvestris (Snowdrop Windflower). Pure white flowers, in the form of a cup, are borne on long stems well above the foliage; a satisfactory plant for the shrub border.

JAPANESE ANEMONE

The Japanese Windflowers begin to bloom in August, and will continue in flower until the plants are cut down by frost. The plants grow from 2 to 3 feet high, are hardy with slight protection, and will yield quantities of beautiful blooms for cutting.

Japonica alba. Snowy white. Exceptionally large, full blooms.

Japonica rubra. Rosy red flowers, with bright yellow stamens.

Queen Charlotte. Semi-double flowers which are of a beautiful shade of pink.

Rosea superba. Silvery rose; flowers of medium size.

Whirlwind. Extra-large, pure white flowers, which are single and semi-double on the same plant.

Hupehensis. A new variety from Central China. The plants closely resemble those of *Anemone japonica*, grow from 10 to 12 inches high, begin to bloom in August, and continue to produce pale mauve-rose flowers until late autumn.

Anthemis

Tinctoria. A bushy plant which grows about 15 inches high and produces large golden yellow flowers during the entire summer.

Anthericum

Liliago (St. Bernard's Lily). Spikes 18 inches or more in height, well covered with white flowers in May and June.

Aquilegia

Columbines bloom freely on stems 2 feet or more above the foliage. They should be planted freely in the formal border, and are not particular as to soil or general location. Mixed varieties and colors, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Canadensis. The native American Columbine. An exceptionally brilliant flowering plant, with a multitude of red and yellow blooms.

Chrysanthia. Bright yellow flowers with long spurs.

Chrysanthia alba. Similar to the preceding, but the flowers are pure white.

Helenæ. Blue flowers, with a widely expanded white corolla.

Skinneri (Mexican Columbine). Yellow, with long orange-red spurs.

Vulgaris (European Columbine). Violet-blue.

Arabis

Alpina. Flowers in early spring, forming a dense carpet of pure white blooms. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Armeria

Dwarf plants that form an evergreen tuft of foliage; flower-stems from 8 to 12 inches high. They bloom from early spring until late fall.

Cephalotes rubra. Large heads of crimson-red blooms.

Lauchearna rosea. Bright rose.

Lauchearna alba. Clear white.

Artemisia

Abrotanum (Old Man; Southernwood). Dark green, fragrant foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Lactiflora. A new perennial from China. The flowers are creamy white, much resembling the astilbe, and are borne on stems from 3 to 4 feet long. Blooms in August.

Stelleriana. Silver foliage; a variety much used in carpet bedding. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Asclepias

Tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). A showy native plant with brilliant orange-scarlet blooms in July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Hardy Asters

ALPINE VARIETIES

Dwarf, hardy Asters, rarely more than 10 inches in height; large bluish purple flowers in May and June.

Alpinus albus. Pure white flowers.

Subcæruleus. Large violet-blue flowers, often 3 inches in diameter, are borne freely in June and July.

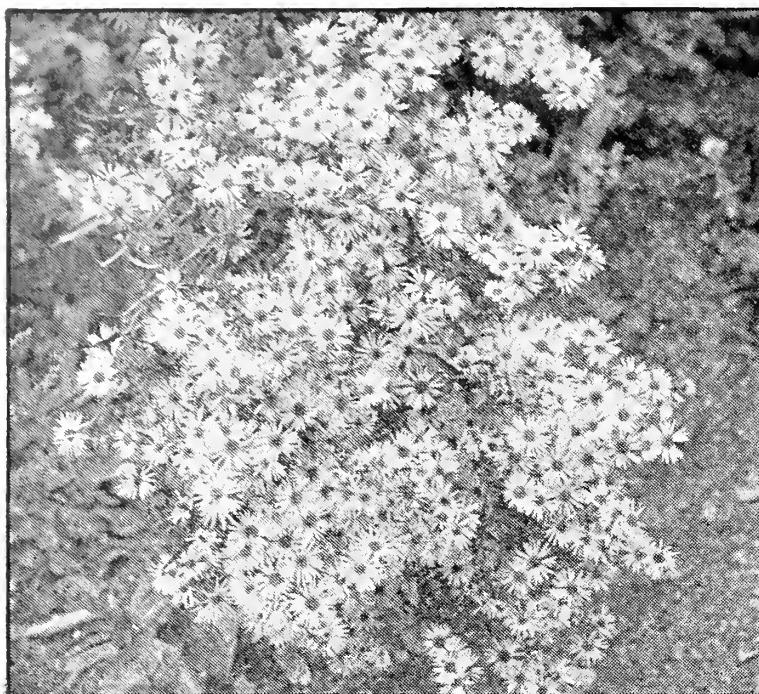
SUMMER-FLOWERING VARIETIES

Amellus (Beauty of Ronsdorf). Lilac-rose; entirely distinct in form.

Amellus, Perry's Favorite. Bright cherry-rose.

Amellus, Preziosa. Deep violet-blue.

Feltham Blue. A delicate shade of aniline-blue; plants are from 2 to 3 feet high and bloom freely in August and September.



Fall-flowering Aster, Novi-Belgii

SUMMER-FLOWERING ASTERS, continued

Glory of Colwall. Flowers nearly double, light blue and borne in profusion; September and October.
Novi-Belgii, Climax. Plants are frequently 5 feet high, and are well covered with light lavender-blue flowers from latter part of August to mid-October.

Novi-Belgii, White Climax. Pure white blooms.
Novi-Belgii, St. Egwin. Soft rosy pink flowers in September and October.

Ptarmicoides. One of the best varieties for cutting, because of the great quantities of pure white flowers.

FALL-FLOWERING VARIETIES

These are commonly known as Michaelmas Daisies and flower freely during September and October. They can be grown in almost any position, without regard to soil.

Chapmanii. Flowers in sprays; light blue.
Formosissimus. Bright violet.
Novæ-Angliæ. Bright violet-purple.
Novæ-Angliæ roseus. Purplish mauve.
Novi-Belgii, Cleopatra. Light heliotrope.
Novi-Belgii, Cloudy Blue. Light lavender-blue.
Novi-Belgii, Edith Goodwin. Deep blue; extra-large blooms.
Novi-Belgii, The Queen. Bluish white; large flowers on plants 4 to 5 feet high.

NEW HARDY JAPANESE VARIETIES

Mauve Cushion. An entirely new species. Forms a cushion-like plant about 2½ feet in diameter, but rarely more than 9 inches in height. Flowers are soft mauve with silvery white reflexes. Plant begins to bloom early in October and the flowers are at their best in November. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Double White. Begins to bloom in July and will continue until October; flowers are full double, clear white and similar to those of the feverfew.

Astilbe

Commonly known as Herbaceous Spireas. Generally they are used as pot plants and brought into bloom at Easter time, but they are equally desirable for use in a hardy border.

ASTILBE, continued

Hybrida Mørheimi. Erect spikes of creamy white flowers. 75 cts. each.

Hybrida, Gruno. Long spikes, frequently 4 feet high, with beautiful salmon-pink blooms. 75 cts.

Hybrida, Salland. Blooms rich red, on spikes 5 to 6 feet high. 75 cts. each.

Japonica. Flowers pure white on stems about 2 feet long. 50 cts. each.

Unnamed Varieties, including light pink, dark pink, and white. 50 cts. each.

Baptisia

Australis. Plant about 2 feet high with dark green deeply cut foliage and dark blue flowers in June.

Tinctoria. Spikes of yellow flowers in June. Plants from 2 to 2½ feet high.

Bellis

Perennis, Longfellow (English Daisy). Double flowers; light rose. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Mixed Colors. Rose and white; double flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Bocconia

Cordata (Plume Poppy). Adaptable for shrub borders or mass planting, growing in any soil or situation. Flowers creamy white. July and Aug.

Boltonia

Asteroides. Flowers are similar to single asters, pure white in color, and produced freely during the entire summer. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Latisquama. Flowers pink, with slight tinges of lavender. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Caltha

Palustris. Most effective when planted in marshy places, beside pools and on the banks of streams. The plants are about a foot high, and bear single yellow blooms in early spring.

Campanula

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Calycanthema. Familiarly known as the Cup-and-Saucer or Canterbury Bells. Mixed colors, rose, pink, white, blue.

"Quality Blue." Grown specially for our own trade in shades of blue only.

Persicifolia (Peach Bells). Blue flowers in June and July.

Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell). Flowers light blue on wiry stems, and are produced from early June to late October. Plant grows about 8 inches high; desirable for borders and rockeries.

Carpatica alba. A white-flowered form of the preceding.

Glomerata superba. Violet-blue flowers from June to August. Plants from 18 to 24 inches high.

Grossekii. Dark blue flowers during the entire summer.

Latiflora cærulea. For about two months in mid-summer this variety bears many pale blue flowers.

Latifolia macrantha. Begins to bloom in early May and bears purplish blue flowers until July.

Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). The plants form an almost perfect pyramid from 4 to 6 feet in height; large porcelain-blue flowers in August.

Rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland). The genuine Harebell; blue flowers from June to August.

Carnations

Double Varieties, mixed colors. Specially useful for mass planting and for garden borders. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Caryopteris

Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). Grows about 3 feet high, and produces lavender-blue flowers the whole length of the long branches. Valuable for bedding or potting, and will bloom freely from early September until frost. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Cassia

Marilandica. Grows from 3 to 4 feet high; branching and bushy; panicles of bright yellow flowers in July and August.

Centaurea

Hirta nigra variegata (Variegated Buttonweed). Green and gold foliage, and bright purple flowers in July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Dealbata. Rose-colored flowers from July to September. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Macrocephala. Golden yellow flowers, much resembling a thistle, are produced freely in July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Montana (Perennial Cornflower). Violet-blue flowers from July to September; plants about 2 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Cephalaria

Alpina. Commonly known as Roundheads. A full-grown plant is about 6 feet high and in June and July bears many sulphur-yellow flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Cerastium

Tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer). Used with best effect in the rockery, or for carpeting dry, sunny spots. A low-growing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers in June. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Chelone

Stately perennials commonly known as "Shell Flowers." Flowers are borne in large heads during the summer and fall.

Glabra alba. Terminal spikes of creamy white blooms.

Lyonii. Purplish red flowers.

Chrysanthemum

Maximum (Shasta Daisy). The original large-flowering white Daisy, with blooms from 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Alaska. Similar to the preceding but with blooms that measure from 4½ to 5 inches across.

Autumn Glory. Rose-crimson.

Baby. Button type; flowers clear bright yellow.

Baldwin's Scarlet. Large button; orange-scarlet; free blooming and quite early.

Beth. An aster-flowered variety, claret-red in color.

Doris. Reddish bronze; an attractive button-type Pompon.

Etoile d'Or. Extra-large bright yellow blooms; plants of medium height.

Fairy Queen. Shell-pink.

CHRYSANTEMUM, continued

Golden Climax. A Pompon variety blooming the early part of November. Flowers golden yellow and can be cut in large sprays.

Globe d'Or. An aster-flowered variety; lemon-yellow with darker shadings of the same color.

Golden Queen. Large-flowering; rich golden yellow.

Indian Red. Large-flowering; color best described by name.

Iva. Deep bronze; flowers small and of the button type.

Lillian Doty. Shell-pink flowers borne on strong stems, holding the flowers erect. Early.

Model of Perfection. A small button-flowered Pompon variety; the blooms are white, with the outer petals shading to rose.

Minta. Button type; light pink, medium-sized blooms.

Mrs. F. H. Bergen. Creamy white with rosy pink center.

Old Homestead. Pink.

Soleil d'Or. Yellow.

Skibo. Button type; on opening the blooms are bronze color, but change to yellow. Extra early.

Victory. Large-flowering; pure white.

Viola. Of the button type, with rich violet-rose blooms.

White Lillian Doty. A sport from Lillian Doty. Flowers pure white, and possibly the finest of the white Pompons.

Quality Mixture of white, pink, scarlet, and yellow varieties.

Cimicifuga

Japonica. A Japanese variety of Snakeroot, with white flowers in August and September. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Dahurica. Long spikes of creamy white flowers in September. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Racemosa. A native species, bearing pure white flowers in July and August, most useful for border plantings and for naturalizing at the edge of woods and similar places. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



Chrysanthemum maximum (Shasta Daisy)

Clematis

The shrubby types of Clematis form bushes from 2 to 3 feet high and are quite distinct from the familiar climbing varieties.

Heracleæfolia. Bell-shaped lavender-blue flowers in August and September.

Recta. Pure white flowers, borne in large clusters in June and July.

Convallaria

Majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). One of our most familiar and most delightful small perennials. The flowers are pure white, well shaped, and borne on stems from 8 to 10 inches in height. Field clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Coreopsis

Lanceolata grandiflora. Rich golden yellow flowers borne most freely the latter part of June, but the plants will flower the entire summer and autumn; 2 to 3 feet high and grows well in any situation. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Verticillata. This variety blooms in July and August; producing small golden yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Coronilla

Varia (Crown Vetch). A rapid-growing creeping plant with heads of showy pink and white blooms; useful for covering terraces or in the rockery. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Delphinium

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Belladonna. A continuous blooming Delphinium, producing flowers from the latter part of June until the plants are killed by frost. Flowers a rich shade of clear turquoise-blue.

Chinense. A dwarf species with feathery foliage and gentian-blue flowers.

Chinense album. Pure white form of the preceding variety.

Formosum. Dark blue flowers with white center. Plants 3 to 4 feet high and extremely vigorous.

Quality Mixture. An assortment from the three preceding varieties. \$1.25 for 6, \$2 per doz.



Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)

Hardy Plants are sold at 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Dianthus Barbatus

Sweet William

Possibly no plant is more familiar in the hardy garden, and certainly none can be more useful for borders or for masses of colors. Sweet William can be depended upon to grow anywhere and to bloom freely.

Latifolius atrocoeruleus fl.-pl. (Everblooming Sweet William). A summer bedding variety with masses of double fiery crimson flowers. Blooms all summer.

Newport Pink. A delicate shade of salmon-pink, which does not seem to change in bright sun nor with the age of the flowers.

Holborn Glory. Varying shades of red, pink, deep crimson with white centers, or with white borders.

Mixed Varieties, including pure white, rose, pink, crimson.

Dictamnus

Fraxinella (Gas Plant). A showy perennial, growing about 2½ feet high. In June and July the plant bears many rosy pink blooms. On warm evenings the blooms give off a fragrant oil, which will ignite when a match is applied to the stem directly under the head of the flowers.

Fixinella alba. A pure white form of the preceding.

Dielytra, or Dicentra

Formosa (Plumy Bleeding-Heart). Grows about 15 inches high, and has finely cut foliage; from April to August the plant produces light pink blooms. \$1 each.

Digitalis

Foxgloves are stately, old-fashioned perennials, with a flower-spike 4 to 5 feet high, rising from a mass of foliage.

Gloxiniæflora. A strain of finely marked varieties in white, purple, rose, and mixed colors. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Everblooming. A new strain showing rich golden yellow flowers; blooms from June to July.

Mixed Varieties. Grown from seed selected from the finest plants in our collection, and will show a multitude of forms and variations of colors. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Echinops

Sphærocephalus (Globe Thistle). Large, thistle-like heads of bluish white flowers.

Epimedium

Hardy plants with leather-like foliage, which in autumn changes to delicate tints of red and yellow.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Niveum. An early-blooming pure white sort; rather dwarf.

Niveum rubrum. Rosy red.

Sulphureum. Sulphur-yellow.

Violaceum. Deep violet.



Hardy Ferns as a foundation or porch planting

Eryngium

Amethystinum. An ornamental plant from 2 to 3 feet high with finely cut foliage. The blooms look like thistle-heads and are a glistening amethyst-blue. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Eupatorium

Ageratoides (Thoroughwort). Extremely small white flowers, borne in dense heads; useful in bouquet-making. Blooms in August and September. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Cœlestinum. Light blue flowers from August until frost; plants from 18 to 24 inches high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Funkia

Plaintain Lilies are exceedingly easy plants to grow in the perennial garden. They are attractive as single specimens and delightful when grown in masses.

Cærulea. Broad green leaves, with many light blue flowers in June.

Minor alba. Plants are from 12 to 15 inches high, and in July bear many large, pure white blooms.

Lanceolata. Late-flowering, producing its lilac-colored blooms in September.

Robusta elegans variegata. Foliage quite large, deep green with white markings.

Subcordata grandiflora. In August and September this variety produces pure white lily-shaped blooms which are exceedingly fragrant.

Undulata media picta. Flowers purple; foliage variegated green and white. Blooms in July. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Gaillardia

Grandiflora. An extremely showy perennial, growing about 2 feet high and producing a multitude of gorgeously colored blooms which are distinguished by dark reddish brown centers, with rings of petals varying from brilliant crimson and vermillion to shades of orange and yellow; in some flowers a combination of these colors is found.

Hardy Ferns

Ferns succeed best in shady, or semi-shady locations. They need an ample supply of moisture, but the soil should be well drained.

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Adiantum pedatum. (Hardy Maidenhair). 8 to 12 in.

Aspidium acrostichoides. (Wood Fern). 12 in.

Filix-mas. (Male Fern). 18 to 24 in.

Marginale. (Evergreen Wood Fern). 12 to 24 in.

Goldieanum. (Shield Fern). 24 to 36 in.

Spinulosum. 12 to 15 in.

Asplenium filix-fœmina. 10 to 12 in.

Victoriae. 12 to 15 in.

Multifidum. 12 to 15 in.

Plumosa. 12 to 15 in.

Pulcherrimum. 12 to 15 in.

Setigerum. 15 to 18 in.

Goringianum pictum. 10 to 15 in.

Thelypteroides. 15 to 18 in.

Dicksonia punctilobula. (Gossamer Fern). 24 to 36 in.

Lastrea chrysoloba. 12 in.

Onoclea struthiopteris. (Ostrich Fern). 24 to 36 in.

Osmunda claytonia. (Flowering Fern). 24 in.

Cinnamomea. (Cinnamon Fern). 24 in.

Regalis. (Royal Fern). 24 to 36 in.

Phegopteris hexagonoptera. 10 to 12 in.

Polystichum Braunii. 12 to 15 in.

Setosum. 12 in.

Scolopendrium officinarum. (Hart's Tongue). 12 in. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Gentiana

Andrewsii (Blue Gentian). A native, hardy plant, growing about 2 feet high and in August producing light blue flowers.

"Qualitee" Fertilizers are the best stimulants for the Perennial Garden. See third cover page.



Gypsophila paniculata

Geranium

Nepalense. Plants grow about 1 foot in height, and in June and early July bear many rose-colored blooms.

Platypetalum. Plants are from 18 inches to 2 feet in height. Large rosy purple flowers are borne in June and July.

Sanguineum. The foliage is delicately cut. The bright crimson flowers are borne nearly all summer.

Sanguineum album. Similar to the preceding, but with pure white flowers.

Geum

The plants grow about 15 inches high, and from early spring until midsummer bear many bright-colored blooms.

Mrs. Bradshaw. Flowers brilliant scarlet, full double; plants produce blooms later in the season than other sorts. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Coccineum. Brilliant scarlet; early blooming. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Miniatum, Perry's Variety. Exceedingly brilliant orange-colored blooms; the earliest-flowering variety. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Heldreichii. Orange-colored blooms produced very freely; later than the preceding varieties, thus prolonging the season. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Gillenia

Trifoliata. Desirable for borders and for planting among shrubbery; numerous white flowers, marked with pink, are borne in July.

Gypsophila

Paniculata. An old-fashioned plant with delicate feathery heads of pure white blooms. During mid-summer it furnishes an abundance of sprays for cutting and combining with other perennials.

Helenium . Sneezewort

Hoopesii. Flowers 2½ inches or more in diameter pure orange-yellow, beginning to open early in June. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Riverton Gem. On opening the blooms are a rich shade of old-gold, but soon change to wall-flower red. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Hardy Plants are sold at 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., unless otherwise noted

HELENIUM, continued

Riverton Beauty. Lemon-yellow flowers with large purplish black center cone; follows Hoopesii in blooming period. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rubrum. Terra-cotta-red flowers, coming in August and September.

Helianthemum . Sun Rose

Low-growing, semi-evergreen plants which from July to September are covered with a mass of bloom. Mixed Varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Heliopsis

These perennials are similar to the Helianthus, or Sunflowers, but begin to bloom in July and continue to flower until September or even later.

Pitcheriana. Flowers are deep, golden yellow, quite thick in texture, and therefore desirable for cutting.

Scabria excelsa. New. Rich chrome-yellow flowers, turning to bright yellow at maturity; almost double, having four or five rows of petals.

Hemerocallis

The yellow Day Lilies belong to the lily family. They can be grown without difficulty in any garden, and certainly should be included in the old-fashioned garden.

Kwanso fl.-pl. Flowers full, double; a distinct shade of orange with darker shadings; blooms in July and August. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Aurantiaca. Trumpet-shaped blooms with the center of the tube orange-color, while the stamens and reverse of the petals are yellow; sweet-scented. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Hepatica

Triloba. The Liver-leaf is a native spring-flowering plant with light blue flowers.

Heuchera

Commonly known as Alum Root; a desirable dwarf-growing perennial, blooming in July and August.

Gracillima. Rosy pink; an exceptionally free-flowering variety.

Lady Greenall. Rich crimson-scarlet—one of the most brilliantly colored Heucheras yet introduced.

Sanguinea. Bright coral-red.

Sanguinea alba. Creamy white.

Virginal. Dwarf. Bears many creamy white flowers in July and August. Desirable for border planting, while the flowers are particularly desirable for cutting.

Hibiscus

Crimson Eye. Flowers pure white with a large spot of velvety crimson in the center. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Mallow Marvels. Desirable border plants which grow in almost any place but succeed best where they have an abundant supply of moisture. The growth varies from 3 to 5 feet. Plants produce a multitude of showy flowers in white and varying shades of crimson and pink. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). Flowers 6 inches or more in diameter; rosy red, with darker eye. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



Border of German Iris

Hollyhocks

Why attempt to describe these old-fashioned flowers with which everyone is familiar? The tall spikes of the old single sorts were known in almost every old-time garden, while the newer double varieties are fully as popular as their ancestors.

Single Varieties in mixed colors, including red, pink, yellow, and maroon.

Double Varieties in mixed colors, including Newport pink, shades of red, maroon and yellow.

Houstonia

Serpyllifolia. A creeping perennial, suited for rockeries in moist situations. Blooms in early spring, bearing a cloud of light blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Hypericum

Adpressum. An American perennial which is exceedingly useful as a ground-cover in damp places. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Moserianum. A rather tall-growing plant, with long, slender stems, clouded with golden yellow flowers from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Iberis

Sempervirens. The hardy Candytuft is a desirable dwarf plant with semi-evergreen foliage; in spring the plants are nearly covered with pure white blooms.

Inula

Ensifolia. Blooms from July to August, with light yellow flowers.

Montana. Dark yellow blooms on stems about 18 inches long.

Iris

By one whose heart and soul are in the hardy garden the Irises are held in high esteem. From early spring until mid-July, the garden can be made lovely with these plants; first come the Alpine Irises in April, followed in May by some of the dwarf forms; June brings the German and Siberian Irises,

IRIS, continued

which are quickly followed by the glorious Japanese varieties. No one need fear to attempt to grow Irises. They may be planted in early spring, but August and September offer the most favorable times. A dry, sunny location is best, as in wet places the tubers are likely to decay.

All varieties here offered are either grown in our own nursery or secured from Iris specialists—they are "Quality" stock in every way.

German Irises

All varieties, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Florentina alba. Standards and falls soft gray; free-blooming.

King of Irises. Standards clear yellow; falls deep brown with border of golden yellow.

Lohengrin. Standards and falls soft rose.

Mme. Chereau. Standards and falls pure white, with a delicate light blue margin.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Standards clear white; falls white with a slight tinge of violet at the base.

Pallida dalmatica. Standards lavender; falls deep lavender. A superb sort for mass planting.

Spectabilis. Standards and falls violet-purple.

Walhalla. Standards light lavender; falls wine-red.

Unnamed Varieties, in separate colors—light blue, dark blue, brown and yellow, and late-blooming light blue.

Intermediate Irises

Crosses between the tall Bearded Irises and Crimean hybrids. They bloom in May, between the early- and late-flowering German sorts.

Helge. Lemon-yellow, shading to pearl.

Ingeborg. Pure white; extra-large blooms.

Siberian Irises

Sibirica lacetea. Clear white blooms on stems about 3 feet high.

Orientalis. Brilliant blue, with crimson spathe-valves.

Iris Pseudacorus

Water Flag. Bright yellow shading into orange. May be safely planted in wet ground. Blooms in May and June.

Japanese Irises

- 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. Order by name or number
2. **Tora-odori.** Pure white, faintly traced with violet.
 4. **Yomo-no-umi.** A fine, free-flowering early creamy white; six petals.
 11. **Hana-no-nishiki.** Bright violet; white veinings.
 24. **Gosetsu-Mai.** White, veined and traced aniline-blue; six petals.
 39. **Fuki-yoso.** Light ground-color, marbled with aniline-blue; six petals.
 44. **Yoshimo.** Creamy white, delicately veined with violet; six petals.
 55. **Shuchiukwa.** Crimson-purple with large white veins and center.
 60. **Kagaribi.** Silvery white, traced and marbled ultramarine-blue; six petals.
 97. **Shiro-fugen.** Light ground, suffused throughout with bluish violet with darker veinings.
 100. **Yomo-zakuru.** Light ground-color, densely veined and suffused reddish purple.
 105. **Nagano.** Rich violet-purple, shaded with blue; six petals.
 112. **Kamata.** Light ground-color, densely marbled and veined with deep violet-purple.

Lathyrus

Pink Beauty. A perennial climber with clusters of rosy pink blooms, resembling the annual sweet pea. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Mixed Varieties. Including white and pink sorts. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Liatris

Pycnostachya (Blazing Star). Native plants which grow in almost any situation. The rosy purple flowers are borne on long spikes in July and August and are showy and effective in the garden as well as desirable for cutting. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Linum

Perenne (Flax). A plant which grows about 2 feet tall and has feathery-like foliage and large blue flowers during the entire summer. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



New Hybrid Lupines

Hardy Plants are sold at 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Lobelia

If the Lobelias are given a rather moist situation, or supplied with ample water during the growing season, they will produce a mass of bloom from August until late September.

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). The blooms are of the most brilliant and fiery shades of cardinal imaginable; well developed plants will frequently produce from fifteen to twenty long spikes. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Syphilitica Hybrids. "Quality Mixture" is a splendid selection of varieties grown on our own grounds, producing blooms varying from pure white to deep blue. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Lupinus

Polyphyllus (Lupine). Long spikes of clear blue flowers in May and June. The plants grow about 3 feet high, and the only requirements seem to be an ample supply of moisture during dry weather. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

New Hybrids. A mixture of various named sorts, the colors including blue, white, and pink. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Lychnis

An old-time garden plant which is known under the various common names of Campion, Maltese Cross, Ragged Robin, Lamp Flower and Jerusalem Cross.

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Chalcedonica. Brilliant orange-scarlet blooms in June and July. Plants are about 3 feet high.

Chalcedonica alba. In habit of growth and form this is similar to the preceding variety, but the color of the bloom is pure white.

Haageana. The first of the family to come into bloom, producing orange-scarlet flowers in May and June.

Viscaria splendens. Tall spikes of double, deep red, fragrant flowers are borne in June, above a mass of evergreen foliage.

Lysimachia

Clethroides (Loosestrife). Under the usual garden conditions this variety will grow taller than the other Lysimachias; pure white flowers borne from July to September. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Ciliata (Fringed Loosestrife). Similar to the preceding variety, but with yellow flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Fortunei. In midsummer this variety has many spikes of pure white flowers. 30c. each, \$3 per doz.

Nummularia (Creeping Jenny; Moneywort). A rapid-growing creeping plant which is most useful for carpeting the ground under trees or in similar shady places. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Monarda

Didyma, Cambridge Scarlet (Oswego Tea). Brilliant crimson-scarlet blooms are borne freely in July and August. The plants are about 2 feet high, grow readily in any garden border, and are well covered with very fragrant foliage.

Didyma rosea (Bee Balm). A rose-colored variety.

Didyma salmonea. Salmon-rose; distinct and beautiful coloring.

Didyma violacea. Bright amaranth-red.

Fistulosa alba (Wild Bergamot). Pure white.

Mertensia

Virginica. Commonly known as Bluebells; a spring-flowering plant with drooping panicles of light blue flowers, which shade to clear pink.

Myosotis . Forget-me-not

Palustris semperflorens. This may well be called a perpetual blooming Forget-me-not, for the flowers begin to come in early spring and are produced freely until frost; large, clear blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Oenothera

Evening Primroses may be grown in an exposed sunny situation, in the border, or on the rockery, and will bloom a greater part of the summer.

Missouriensis. Golden yellow flowers, borne on stems 1 foot long. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Pilgrimii. Bright yellow flowers on large clusters. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Speciosa. The flowers are about 3 inches across, pure white, and are borne on stems 18 inches long.

Ornamental Grasses

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Arrhenatherum bulbosum variegatum. Grows in tufts, from 6 to 8 inches in height; leaves green and white.

Elymus glaucus (Blue Lyme Grass). Narrow foliage, marked with silver; useful for edging plants of taller varieties.

Erianthus ravennæ (Plume Grass; Hardy Pampas). One of the tallest of the grasses, frequently reaching 10 feet in height. A well-grown clump will produce from thirty to fifty flower-spikes.

Eulalia gracillima univittata (Japan Rush). An ornamental grass growing from 6 to 7 feet high, with narrow, bright green foliage and a silver midrib.

Eulalia japonica variegata. Long, narrow leaves which are marked with green and white stripes, and sometimes with stripes of pink or yellow.

Festuca glauca (Blue Fescue). A dwarf grass with glaucous foliage.

Gynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass). The silvery plumes are borne on stems from 8 to 10 feet long. Plants in the open ground should be protected during the winter.

Pennisetum japonicum (Hardy Fountain Grass). Grows about 4 feet high, with narrow, bright green foliage; the flower-heads are tinged with bronze-purple.

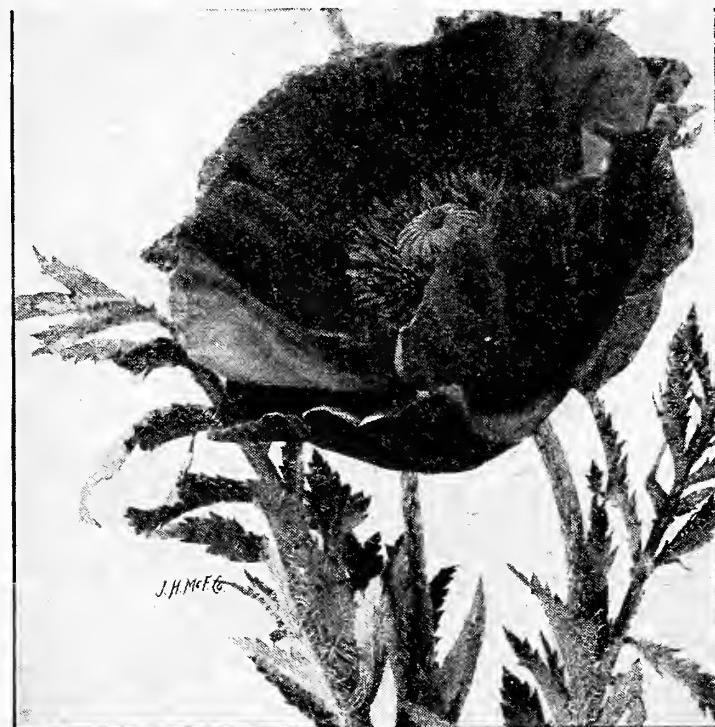
Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass). Foliage is from 12 to 15 inches long, light green, striped with white.

Uniola latifolia (Spike Grass). A native ornamental grass growing from 3 to 4 feet high. The flower-heads are in graceful, drooping panicles.

Papaver . Poppy

Perennial Poppies are really the most gorgeous of the late spring- and early summer-flowering perennials. The colors range from clear white to most intense scarlets and crimsons. It is desirable to set the plants in early autumn, therefore orders received in the spring must be held over until that season.

Gerald Perry. A beautiful shade of apricot-pink, with a conspicuous center blotch of deep crimson. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Oriental Poppy

PAPAVER, continued

Mrs. Perry. The blooms are fully up to the average size and in color are a delicate shade of salmon-rose. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Perry's White. Pure white petals which shine like white satin, with a distinct maroon blotch at the base of each petal. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Oriflamme. Orange-scarlet, with the typical dark purple or black blotch at the base of the petals. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mahanoy. Dark crimson with shading of mahogany. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Scarlet Defiance. Broad, wide-spreading scarlet petals with black blotch. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mixed Varieties, including scarlet, orange, maroon, crimson. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Papaver Nudicaule

Iceland Poppy

The flower-stems are about a foot high, surrounded by cup-shaped flowers of various colors. We offer them in three separate colors—orange-scarlet, yellow, white, and also in these three colors mixed. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Virginiana alba. A new introduction with pure white flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Virginiana speciosa. Varies from the preceding variety only in the form of the foliage and the height of the plant. Good specimens may grow to be 5 feet or more in height, while the foliage is narrow and long. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Pentstemon . Beard Tongue

The Pentstemons are native American perennials. They succeed well in comparatively dry situations and in bright sunshine, and are exceedingly satisfactory plants in the perennial garden.

Digitalis. Purple-white flowers with purple throats are freely produced in June and July.

Pubescens. The flowers are about an inch long, slightly drooping and vary from flesh-color to light purple and violet.

Smallii. Long, open clusters of rosy carmine flowers in June and July.



Peonies

June has long been known as the month of roses, but in recent years Peonies have forced their way forward until today they share equal honors with the "Queen of Flowers" who formerly reigned supreme. Who can resist the charm of a great mass of *Festiva maxima*, of *Couronne d'Or*, of *L'Indispensable*, or of many other well-known varieties?

Peonies should be transplanted in September or October, so that the tubers may become established before the ground freezes. You may get a few blooms the first year, but rarely do the plants flower freely until the third season. The roots should not be covered over 3 inches, and it is well to mulch them each winter with rotted manure, straw, or leaves; in the spring this mulch can be forked in, serving as a fertilizer and to lighten the soil.

Andre Laurias. Tyrian-rose, shading to a deeper color in the center. Late bloomer. \$1 each.

Armandine Mechin. Violet-crimson. Free-blooming midsummer variety. \$1.50 each.

Boule de Neige. Milk-white guards with center flecked crimson. Midseason. 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Couronne d'Or. Pure white with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals which are tipped with carmine. Late bloomer. 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Delachei. Violet-crimson, with ends of petals tipped with silver. Midseason. 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Delicatissima. Pale lilac-rose. Midseason. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Edulis superba. Mauve-pink shading to lilac, with creamy yellow center. In bloom about Decoration Day. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Festiva maxima. Pure white, center flecked with crimson; on first opening the outer petals may be lightly marked with lilac. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Jeanne d'Arc. Pale lilac-rose, with a creamy white color. Midseason. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

L'Indispensable. Lilac-white, shading to pale violet-rose at the center. 75 cts. each.

Marie Lemoine. Pure white with a creamy white center. Late bloomer. 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Messonier. Brilliant purplish red; free blooming. Midseason. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mme. Calot. Hydrangea-pink, collar tinted silver. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Officinalis alba. Clear white; early blooming. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Officinalis rubra. Crimson; the old-fashioned red Peony. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Officinalis rosea. Light pink or rose; early blooming. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Unnamed Peonies in assorted colors: light pink or rose, pink, dark pink, white with a red spot in the center, white with a deep red center. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Mixed Varieties. Propagated from roots which remain in the fields after digging named sorts. Desirable for massing where distinct colors are not required. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Phloxes

It is desirable to set the plants of Hardy Phloxes the latter part of September or before October 15 if possible, so that the roots may become reasonably well established before winter weather sets in. The ground should be spaded to a depth of 2 feet and well fertilized. Set the small plants about 18 inches apart, and slightly deeper than they stood in the nursery rows. A mulch of well-rotted manure, straw, or leaves will be of advantage during the first winter.

Bridesmaid. Pure white with crimson-carmine eye.

Champs Elysees. Shade of magenta, bordering on dark purple.

Eclaireur. Bright rose-magenta, with a light halo around the center of the petals.

Elizabeth Campbell. Bright salmon-pink, with lighter shadings, and a darker red eye.

Europa. White, with a pronounced crimson-carmine eye; individual flowers and trusses considerably larger than the ordinary Phlox.

Flambeau. Orange-scarlet with dark center.

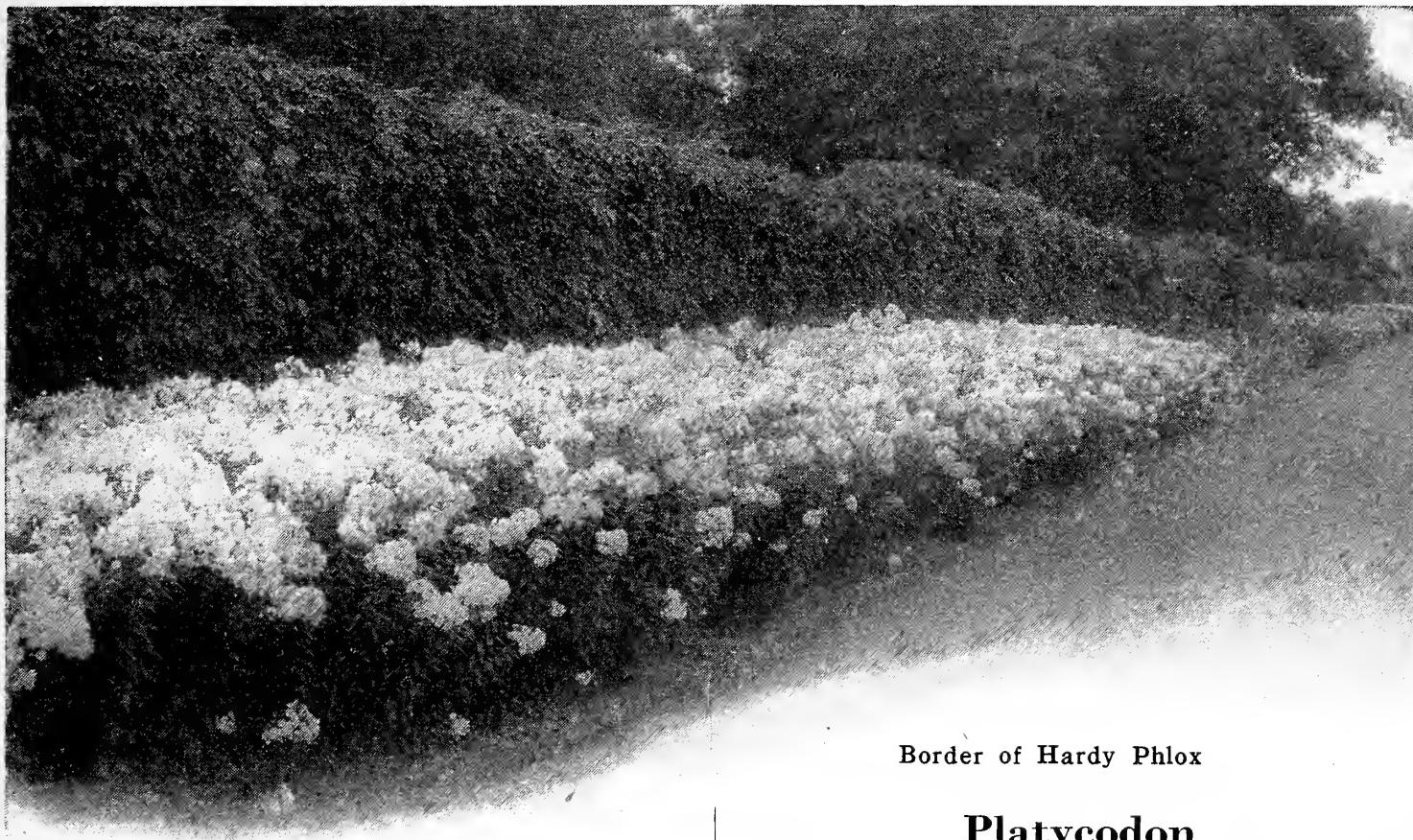
Frau Anton Buchner. Undoubtedly the finest pure white variety, producing flowers of an enormous size; plant exceedingly strong grower.

Le Soliel. Pink.

Miss Lingard. Pure white with pale pink center; flower trusses often 18 inches in length.

R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, with rich crimson center.

Thor. Deep salmon-pink, overlaid and suffused with scarlet, and an almost white halo surrounds the red center.



Border of Hardy Phlox

PHLOXES, continued

W. C. Egan. Delicate lilac, illuminated with a distinct sulphurine eye, the general effect being soft pink.

Mixed Colors, unnamed varieties from our own fields.

Phlox subulata

The Moss or Mountain Pink is an early spring-flowering plant, with blooms resembling the Perennial Phlox. It is excellent for rockwork or for growing in semi-shaded places, because of the density of the foliage which remains green nearly the whole year.

Alba. Pure white blooms.

Rosea. Light rosy pink.

Lilacina. Light blue or lavender.

Phlox divaricata

Canadensis. A native species, which blooms early in April and continues through May; large, fragrant lavender-blue flowers on stems from 10 to 12 inches high. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Physalis

Franchetii. A variety of Winter Cherry known as the Chinese Lantern Plant. It takes its name from the orange-scarlet fruits which resemble a paper lantern. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Physostegia

Virginiana (False Dragonhead). In rather moist soil this variety forms large clumps of roots which should be divided every three or four years. In July and August the plant bears many blooms which vary from light rosy pink to purplish red. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Platycodon

The Balloon Flowers are closely related to the campanulas. The plants grow from 2 to 2½ feet high and will bloom freely for a month or six weeks, beginning to bloom in the early part of July.

Grandiflorum. Star-shaped flowers with deep blue cup.

Grandiflorum album. A pure white form of the preceding variety.

Plumbago

Larpentæ. A dwarf, spreading plant which seldom grows to be more than 8 inches high, and is most useful for narrow borders; during summer and fall it is covered with deep blue flowers.

Polemonium

Cæruleum. Commonly known as Jacob's Ladder. From May to July the plant bears purplish blue flowers.

Reptans. This variety succeeds best in a partially shaded position. The plants are about 12 inches high, with deep green foliage, and spikes of blue flowers in May and June.

Primula

Japonica. Colors vary from light crimson to purple. Mixed varieties in pink, yellow, white.

Vulgaris (English Primrose). The real old-fashioned flower of English gardens; one of the earliest spring-blooming plants, with fragrant, bright canary-yellow blooms.

Pyrethrum

Hybridum (*Chrysanthemum maximum*). The first blooms come in June, but if they are removed before going to seed the plants will furnish a reasonable quantity of flowers during the entire summer and autumn. We offer a mixture of single and double varieties, in crimson, pink, and white. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Sedum spectabile

PYRETHRUM, continued

Uliginosum. Commonly called the Giant Daisy, both on account of the size of the bloom and height of the plant. Under good conditions a height of 3 to 5 feet may be reached, and from July to September the plant is covered with large daisy-like white blooms, frequently 3 inches in diameter.

Rudbeckia

Newmannii (Coneflower). Brilliant orange-yellow flowers are produced freely and continuously from June to September. The distinguishing mark is the deep purple cone formation in the center of the bloom. The flower-stems are stiff, wiry, and from 2½ to 3 feet long.

Saponaria

Caucasica fl.-pl. (Double-flowering Bouncing Bet). White flowers tinted with light rose. 15 inches.

Ocymoides. Exceptionally desirable as a rock-plant, seldom growing more than 9 inches in height. In midsummer the plant produces many bright rose-colored flowers.

Satureia

Montana. Sometimes called Winter Savory. An evergreen, aromatic plant, about 12 inches in height. In August and September it is covered with white blooms.

Saxifraga

A plant that makes itself at home in almost any soil and situation. Well-grown specimens are about 1 foot high and are admirable for borders and for planting among shrubbery and similar localities. All of the varieties are desirable because of the deep green foliage and the early spring blooms.

Coralie. Bright rose.

Crassifolia. Light pink.

Magnet. Rose.

Orbicularis. Deep rose.

Splendens. Rosy crimson.

Hardy Plants are sold at 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Scabiosa

Caucasica (Blue Bonnet). The flower-stems begin to appear in early June, and when they are from 18 to 24 inches high, are surmounted with loosely formed lavender flowers; long stems make this variety useful for cutting.

Caucasica alba. Similar to the preceding except that the blooms are pure white.

Japonica. From July to September the plant is well covered with lavender-blue flowers on stems from 15 to 20 inches long.

Sedum · Stonecrop

These plants are particularly useful for the perennial border, both on account of the foliage and the interesting flowers which are produced during late summer and autumn.

TALL-GROWING VARIETIES

Spectabilis. Rose-colored flowers above a mass of broad, light green foliage; the plants may grow to about 18 inches high and are almost indispensable as late fall bloomers for the hardy border.

Brilliant. A variation of the preceding variety, flowers being a bright amaranthine red.

Japonicum macrophyllum. Compact-growing plant about 15 inches in height; flowers waxy white with light pink centers.

DWARF VARIETIES

These low-growing species are adapted for rockeries, cemeteries, and similar situations.

Acre (Golden Moss). Bright yellow flowers above a mass of green foliage. 3 to 4 inches high.

Album. Pure white flowers, and deep green foliage. 2 to 3 inches high.

Ewersii. During August and September the plants are well covered with dainty pink blooms.

Kamtschaticum. Begins to bloom in June, producing yellow flowers on stems from 6 to 8 inches above the deep green foliage.

Middendorffianum. Sulphur-yellow flowers during midsummer; the foliage is deep green, quite narrow, while the plants are about 6 inches in height.

Sexangulare. Plants about 4 inches high; foliage dark green; bears a multitude of bright yellow blooms.

Sieboldii. Pink blooms are produced freely in August and September; plants are about 9 inches high.

Stahlii. A compact-growing species, about 6 to 9 inches high, which is marked particularly by the crimson-tinted foliage in the fall.

Stolonifera. Quite flat and spreading, seldom over 6 inches in height. The plants in July and August show purplish pink blooms.

Spureum. About the same height as the preceding varieties, but the flowers are a lighter shade of pink.

Sidalcea

Candida. The plant grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and, like its companions, blooms freely in June and July, producing white flowers about 1 inch in diameter.

Rose Queen. An erect-growing, slightly branching plant, blooming in June and July; under good conditions it will grow from 5 to 6 feet in height and produce a multitude of clear rose blooms.

Statice

Latifolia (Sea Lavender). The foliage is quite thick and leathery, and is surmounted by immense heads of extremely small purplish blue flowers, which are at their best in July and August. The blooms may be cut and dried and will remain in perfect condition during the winter.

Stokesia

The Cornflower Asters are native plants which grow from 18 inches to 2 feet in height and bloom freely from early June until September. Flowers resemble the cornflowers, and are in shades of lavender, blue, and clear white. The blooms often measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

Mixed Colors. Grown from Quality seed and combining the pure white and lavender-blue varieties.

Thalictrum

Dipterocarpum (Meadow Rue). A distinct species of this family. The flowers are delicate lilac-mauve, emphasized by a mass of lemon-yellow stamens and anthers. Plants about 4 feet in height. The blooming period is in August and September. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Tritoma

Pfitzeri (Red-Hot Poker). Extremely free-blooming, the color being a brilliant orange-scarlet which shades to salmon-rose at the edge. Showy in the hardy garden and equally valuable for cutting. Blooms in August and September. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



Tritoma Pfitzeri

Trollius

Asiaticus flore croceo. This variety of the Globe Flower has many dark orange blooms on stems 1 to 2 feet long. The blooming period is from early May until late August, and the plants flower most freely in a half-shaded position.

Europaeus. Bright yellow, globular flowers.

Tunica

Saxifraga. A small, tuft-like plant, which produces light pink flowers all summer; useful for rockery or the border.

Valeriana

Coccinea. From early June until late October, or even into November, this variety has large, showy heads of red flowers. The plants are about 2 feet high and are most effective when grown in masses.

Officinalis (Hardy Garden Heliotrope). In June and July the plant bears white flowers which are slightly rose tinted and have a strong heliotrope odor.

Veronica

The Veronicas do best in moist situations, and the dwarf varieties are most desirable for rockwork and borders.

Amethystina. The plants are about 2 feet high and in June and July bear amethyst-blue flowers.

Incana. Amethyst-blue flowers similar to the preceding, but the variety is distinguished by the bright silver foliage. About a foot high.

Longifolia subsessilis (Japanese Speedwell). One of the showiest varieties, forming a bushy plant from 2 to 3 feet high, and bearing spikes of deep blue flowers from July to September.

Maritima. From June to September the plant, which is about 2 feet high, bears many blue flowers in long spikes.

Repens. A dwarf variety with light blue flowers.

Rupestrис. A mass of deep green foliage, which in spring is practically covered with bright blue flowers, 3 to 4 inches high.

Spicata. Plants grow about 1½ feet high, and in June and July bear many spikes of bright blue blooms.

Spicata alba. A white-flowered form of the original Spicata.

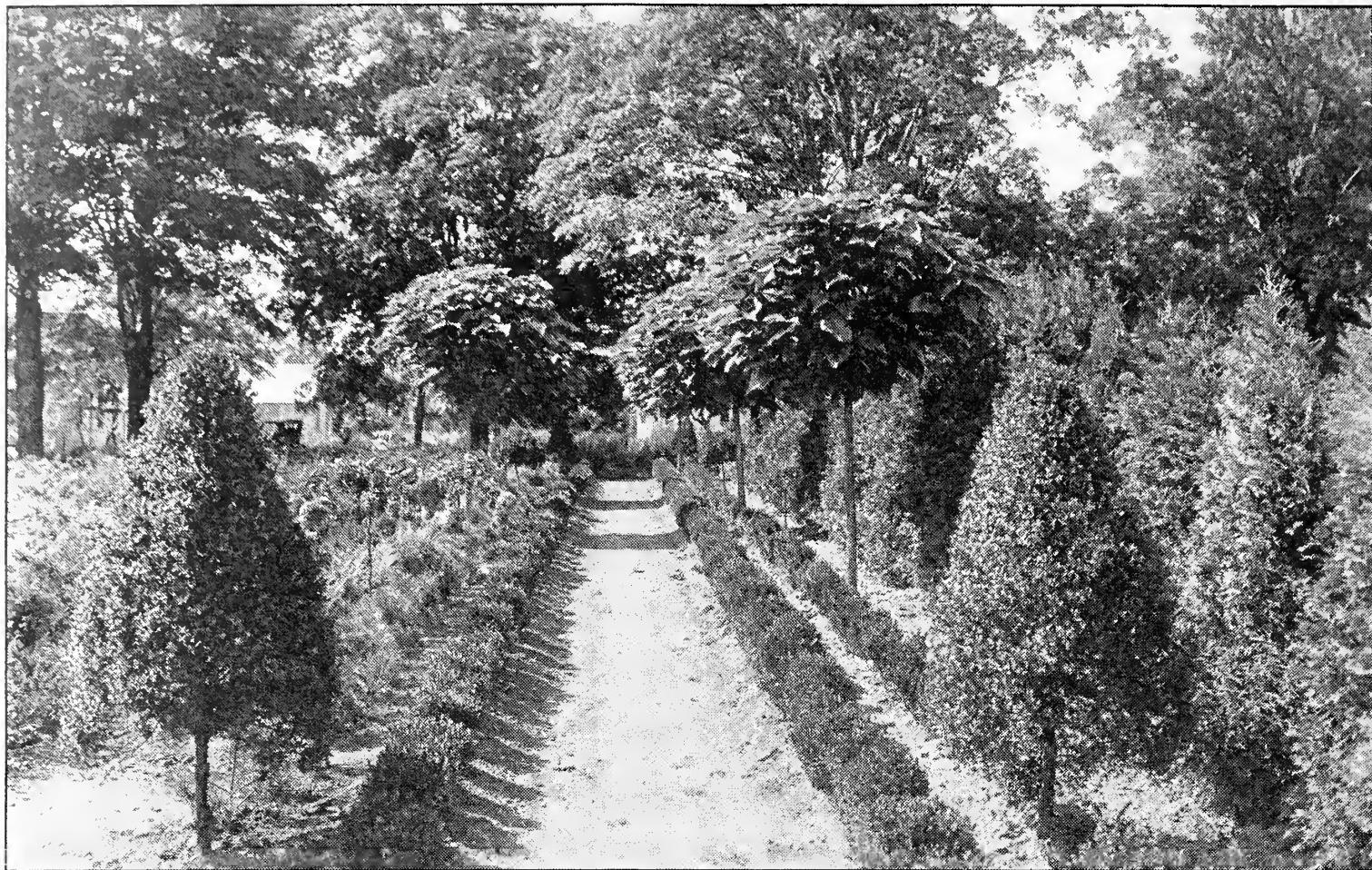
Viola

Cornuta purpurea (G. Wermig.). A new introduction of the Tufted Pansies. The flowers are dark blue or purple, much resembling the Princess of Wales violet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Yucca

Known also as Adam's Needle. An evergreen plant with long, drooping foliage which is most effective when planted in masses of two or three specimens used at the curve of a walk or drive.

Filamentosa (Spanish Bayonet). The large, drooping, creamy white flowers are borne on spikes 5 to 6 feet tall during June and July. 50 cts. and \$1 each, according to size.



Main entrance to the nursery of Quality Seed Store, located on Hubbard Avenue. Evergreens, Catalpas, Barberry, make this path so inviting that even the casual passer-by wants to walk in it

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Althaea . Rose of Sharon

Alba plena. Double; white, with reddish center.
Carnea plena. Double; flesh color. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50;
 4 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

Aralia

Pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia; Angelica tree). Imported from Japan. Distinct and ornamental, the long, prickly branches drooping gracefully to the ground; also valuable for hedges. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

Azalea

Amœna. An excellent, low-growing shrub of bushy habit, with solid masses of bright rosy purple flowers in May. The hairy foliage takes on a pleasing bronze tint in fall and winter, presenting a neat, cheerful appearance. Foliage evergreen. Bushy plants, 15 to 18 in., \$2; 18 to 24 in., \$3.

Hinodigiri. Similar to the preceding variety, but with intense scarlet blooms. Bushy plants, 15 to 18 in., \$2; 18 to 24 in., \$3.

Mollis. Reasonably hardy in this latitude, but it will be safer to give them protection during the winter. Adapted for large groups and for planting among shrubbery. Our collection includes a wide range of colors. Strong field-grown plants, 1 to 2 ft., \$3; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.

Berberis

Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). A beautiful and popular shrub, with low, dense, horizontal habit of growth, brilliant red berries which remain fresh until the following spring, and bright scarlet fall coloring. Useful for edging drives and walks, or as a hedge plant, either trimmed or untrimmed. Just thorny enough to repel intruders. Planted in clumps or in prominent positions among other shrubbery, it is very effective. Endures partial shade, but likes a sunny position best. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

Buddleia . Butterfly Bush

The plants usually freeze back nearly to the ground in winter. In spring they quickly make dense bushes, which flower from early summer until freezing weather in fall. The flowers resemble the lilacs, are very fragrant, and excellent for cutting. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

Buxus

Semperfirens (Boxwood). In slightly shaded and protected positions it is hardy in the North. Well adapted to clipping into any shape desired. Its principal use is as specimens trained into standard, pyramidal, or globe shape, but can be used as a hedge plant. 2-yr. 75 cts.; 3-yr. \$1; 4-yr. \$1.50.

No fertilizer on the market today is quite equal to "Qualitee" Brand Sheep Manure. Use it freely around specimen shrubs, along the hedge-row and in the garden of hardy plants. It is equally valuable in the vegetable garden, supplying the elements necessary to produce good crops in the shortest possible time. "Qualitee" Brand is economical, clean, and effective.

Calycanthus

Floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub). Double, chocolate-colored flowers from June on throughout the summer. The name is derived from the delightfully sweet, spicy fragrance of the flowers. Foliage somewhat aromatic. Leaves dark green on upper surface, paler beneath. Thrives in sun or shade. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50;

Cornus

All the Dogwoods thrive in shade as well as in sunny places.

Florida (White - flowering Dogwood). Native American variety, of irregular habit, with spreading, open top, growing about 25 feet in height. Produces large, showy, white flowers in May before the leaves appear. The grayish green foliage turns to dark red in autumn, which, with the brilliant scarlet berries, makes it a most beautiful tree at that season. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Much like the preceding, but produces deep rose-colored flowers quite freely even when young. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Cydonia

Japonica (*Pyrus japonica*; Japanese Quince). Has glowing scarlet flowers in clusters in early May, completely covering limbs and twigs before the leaves appear. Fruit yellow, pear-shaped. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Deutzia

Candidissima. Double, pure white flowers. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 4 ft., \$2.

Crenata fl.-pl. Double pinkish white flowers. A very tall-growing shrub. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 4 ft., \$2.

Gracilis. A rather dwarf shrub, useful as single specimens, in groups, or for hedge purposes. In June it produces many clear white flowers. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 4 ft., \$2.

Diervilla

Candida. A strong-growing shrub, with graceful branches well covered with pure white flowers. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Floribunda. Flowers brownish crimson in bud form, but change to crimson when fully open. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Rosea. Light pink or rose-colored blooms. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Variegata. Silvery variegated leaves; flowers blush-white. The peculiar markings of the leaves contrast well with green-leaved shrubs in the border planting. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Euonymus

Alatus (Winged Burning Bush). A handsome shrub, with corky, winged branches. Leaves oval, bright green, turning in fall to gorgeous tones of red and crimson. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Forsythia

Fortunei (Golden Bell). Tall, upright-growing shrub with straight, slender branches. The dark, glossy green foliage turns to purplish brown in the fall. Branches tinted yellow. The showy yellow flowers appear several weeks before the leaves. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Hydrangea

Arborescens grandiflora alba (Snowball Hydrangea; also called "Hills of Snow"). Blooms are snowy white and very large. Begins to flower in June and continues through August. Prefers a moist, half-shaded position. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Paniculata grandiflora. Begins to bloom in July and will continue in flower for at least three months. The blooms open pure white, but gradually change to pink; the clusters may be cut when they reach maturity and kept for winter bouquets. This Hydrangea is also adapted for hedge purposes. Price, according to size, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Kalmia

Latifolia (Mountain Laurel; Calico Bush). A broad-leaved evergreen shrub, with delicate rose-colored flowers in clusters at the end of the shoots; usually in bloom the entire month of June. 1 to 2 ft., \$4; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.

Kerria

Japonica (Single Globe Flower). A valuable shrub, bearing single, orange-yellow flowers all summer. Beautiful at all seasons, the bright green bark contrasting well with other shrubs. Thrives best in partial shade. Plant in the foreground of shrubbery, or in masses. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Lonicera

Tatarica rubra (Bush Honeysuckle). Bears deep rosy pink flowers in early summer. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Tatarica rosea. Bright pink. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Tatarica alba. Flowers blush-white. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Ligustrum

Ovalifolium (California Privet). One of the best shrubs for hedges; can be permitted to grow to full height of 10 to 12 feet, or can be pruned to a low, broad, flat hedge. Excepting in the most severe winters, it will remain green nearly the whole season. In our latitude it may be frozen nearly to the ground, but rarely are the roots injured, and the new growth starts early in the spring. 12 to 18 in., \$10 per 100; 18 to 24 in., \$15 per 100; 24 to 30 in., \$20 per 100; 30 to 36 in., \$25 per 100.

Lilac

Mme. Lemoine. Double white flowers; extra early. 2 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 6 ft., \$3.50.

French Purple. 2 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 6 ft., \$3.50.

French White. 2 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 6 ft., \$3.50.

Persian. 2 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 6 ft., \$3.50.

Common Purple. 2 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.

Common White. 2 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.

Malus

Spectabilis (Chinese Flowering Crab-Apple). Small tree with dark rose-colored blooms. Two varieties, **Ting Fah**, **Tung Sching**. 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.

Pocahontas. An American introduction obtained by crossing various Chinese varieties. 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.



Rhododendron

Myrica

Cerifera (Candleberry, Wax Myrtle; Bayberry). A native low-spreading shrub, with small white berries in autumn; handsome foliage. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Philadelphus

Aurea. Similar to common Mock Orange excepting that the foliage is marked with golden yellow. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Coronarius (Mock Orange). Of sturdy, upright growth. The best for screens and one of the first to flower. Noted for the rich fragrance of its white flowers, which resemble orange flowers in appearance and fragrance, and appear freely in June. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50.

Prunus

Avium alba fl.-pl. (Flowering Cherry). Entirely hardy; flowers double, pure white.

Avium rosea fl.-pl. Flowers light pink, full double. **James H. Veitch.** Flowers deep rose-pink; full double.

Pendula (*P. subhirtella*; Japanese Rose-flowered Cherry). A small tree with drooping branches; the flowers, which are rose-pink, appear before the foliage.

Price of the preceding four varieties. 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$6; 5 to 6 ft., \$7; 6 to 8 ft., \$10.

Pissardii (Purple-leaved Plum). A splendid shrub for color effect, because of the distinct maroon-red or purplish foliage. 2 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 8 ft., \$3.50.

Triloba. (Double Flowering Plum). Flowers delicate pink, nearly an inch in diameter, semi-double, and borne freely on slender branches in the early spring. 2 to 4 ft., \$2.

Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons do best when shaded from the hottest sun. Most of the "burning" will be found to occur in winter, on warm days when the roots are still frozen and cannot supply the leaves with moisture as fast as it evaporates. Covering with a few spruce boughs to afford a light shade at this season will obviate this evil. A mulch of some kind should always be on the soil in which they are growing, and a good *soaking* once a week during dry, hot weather will be found very beneficial. They are particularly effective in front of evergreens, or where their delicate flowers are reflected in a clear sheet of water.

Catawbiense. One of the most magnificent hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. It is a native of America, growing freely in the mountains from western Maryland to southern Georgia, and can readily be transplanted to most other sections. Generally speaking, the flowers are bright pink or rose-purple, and produced in late spring. 1 to 2 ft., \$3.

Maximum (Great Laurel). This is another native shrub, found naturally from the Canadian line to Georgia. The flowers, which are pinkish white, are produced in great clusters in early summer. It is one of the most desirable species for mass planting. 1 to 2 ft., \$3.

HYBRID VARIETIES

Price, 1 to 2 ft., \$4; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.

Abraham Lincoln. In habit of growth this variety is similar to Catawbiense. Blooms rosy crimson.

Album elegans. A tall variety with light blush flowers which gradually change to white.

Caractacus. Brilliant crimson; slightly tinted with purple.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose spotted with darker shades.

Lady Grey Egerton. Light lilac, or silvery blush.

Rhodotypos

Kerrioides. An ornamental shrub growing from 3 to 6 feet high, with large white flowers on the ends of the branches; the flowers are followed by shining black fruits which remain during the entire winter. Thrives well in almost any situation and seems to be entirely hardy in this latitude. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Sambucus

Nigra aurea (Golden Elder). Has golden yellow foliage. This is, perhaps, the best of all golden-leaved shrubs, as it retains its color all summer. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50.

Spiraea

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. One of the finest dwarf Spireas, bearing dark crimson blooms all summer. 75 cts. to \$1 each, according to size.

Callosa rosea. The flowers are pink or rose-colored. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Opulifolia aurea. The foliage is marked with golden yellow. Flowers are pure white and borne in clusters the whole length of the stem. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Thunbergii. A shrub of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form. Slender and somewhat drooping branches, with narrow and yellowish green foliage. Bears small white flowers early in spring, being one of the first to bloom. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

SPIRÆA, continued

Van Houttei (Single Bridal Wreath). Considered the most satisfactory shrub in cultivation. The gracefully drooping, slender branches are set from end to end with clusters of beautiful white flowers in late May and early June. Foliage light gray-green, assuming pretty tints in autumn. Superb for planting among shrubbery, as a single specimen, or as a hedge set 2 feet apart. 2 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Staphylea

Colchica (Bladder-Nut). One of the finest early-flowering shrubs. Fragrant, white flowers, which open at the same time as the lilacs, are borne in clusters. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Viburnum

Dentatum (Arrow-wood). An ornamental hedge-plant, with greenish white flowers and dark blue berries in autumn. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

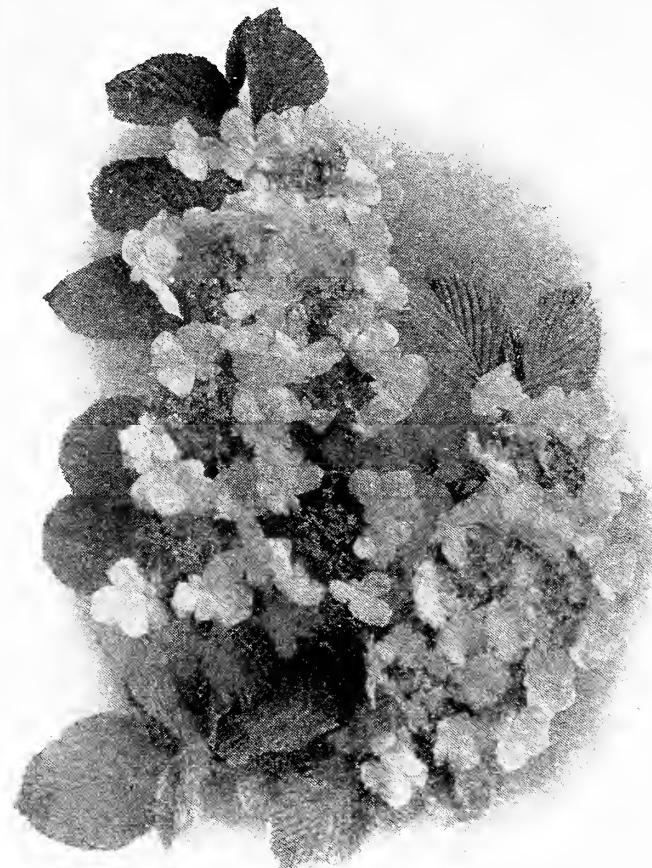
Opulus (High-Bush Cranberry). White flowers in large, flat heads, followed by scarlet berries, which will remain all winter. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Has an abundance of white balls of bloom in May, that are beautifully set in the deep green foliage. Excellent as a single specimen on the lawn, in mass planting, or among other shrubbery. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Tomentosum (Single Japanese Snowball). Beautiful as a single specimen, in mass, or among the shrubbery. Flowers appear in May, pure white, in flat clusters, arranged on the upper side of the horizontal branches, with the fine dark green foliage beneath, giving a striking effect. Leaves turn to beautiful crimson in fall. 2 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$5.

Tamarix

Africana (Tamarisk). These are very beautiful shrubs, with small leaves, somewhat like those of the juniper, and delicate, small flowers in spikes.



Viburnum tomentosum

TAMARIX, continued

They are invaluable for planting by the seaside, where scarcely anything else will grow. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Symporicarpos

Racemosus (Snowberry). Smooth, slender branches, which bend over under their load of waxy white berries, the size of small cherries. Flowers inconspicuous, produced in July and August, followed by fruit which hangs on through fall and winter. Loves shade and is excellent for undergrowth or planted in masses or as single specimens where there is little or no sunshine. Not particular as to soil, thriving in heavy clay or on dry, gravelly banks. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Roses

To have Roses at their very best, a sunny position is necessary, and a stiff, clay loam is really the best kind of soil, although the plants will succeed even in light sand, provided it is supplied with humus and well fertilized. "Qualitee Brand Fertilizer" is particularly valuable for Roses, supplying both humus, nitrogen, and potash; next in value is well-rotted manure, bone-meal, and wood-ashes. The soil should be dug 2 feet deep if possible, and the bottom of the bed covered with sod, root side up, or with some good drainage material. The plants should be set so that the "joint" is 3 to 4 inches below the surface of the soil; this tends to prevent winter-killing by getting a number of eyes under ground where they are protected against freezing. The more robust-growing varieties should be set from 1½ to 2 feet apart, while the smaller varieties, like the Tea Roses or Baby Ramblers, may be set a foot to 15 inches apart. During the winter it is advisable to cover the beds with several inches of mulch, using manure, lawn-clippings, or leaves.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Roses of this class are almost entirely hardy and need the least amount of winter protection. They are vigorous growers and produce a large quantity of blooms during the month of June. The plants should be pruned severely.

75 cts. each, \$8 per doz., unless otherwise noted

American Beauty. Flowers rich rosy crimson.

Fisher Holmes. A full double and perfectly formed flower of deep velvety crimson color.

Frau Karl Druschki. Sometimes called "White American Beauty;" glistening, snow-white petals.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Rosy pink, with outer petals shading to pale flesh. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mrs. John Laing. Large blooms; colored delicate, soft pink.

Paul Neyron. Probably shows the largest blooms of any variety; deep rose-color. Plant is a strong grower, with clean, glossy foliage.

Ulrich Brunner. An extra large-flowered variety; blooms brilliant cherry-red.

Magna Charta. Early blooming; flowers bright rose and sweetly scented.

Hybrid Tea Roses

\$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Columbia. One of the new pink Roses, with blooms almost as large as the Hybrid Perpetual Rose, Paul Neyron, and which are borne on long stems that are practically thornless.

Crusader. This beautiful new red Rose will be a welcome addition to any flower-garden. The blooms are large, very double, and borne singly on long, strong stems. In color it is a lovely rich velvety crimson-red—bright in the center—contrasting beautifully with the dark green, leathery foliage. It is a vigorous, upright grower, disease-resistant, and a free bloomer all season.

Francis Scott Key. Blazing red blooms which are quite large and deliciously fragrant; a superb bedding variety.

Gruss an Teplitz. A splendid garden Rose because of its long-blooming habit, coming into flower in early June and remaining in flower until frost kills the buds. Blooms are crimson-scarlet, of an unusually brilliant color. A splendid Rose for mass planting and low hedges.

Hadley. Introduced in 1914 and exhibited at various shows in 1915–16 where it certainly created a sensation because of the remarkable brilliancy of the bloom—a shade of red similar to Hoosier Beauty.

Hoosier Beauty. Glowing crimson, with darker shadings. The buds are long and slender, gradually spreading into a large, full, handsome bloom.

Harry Kirk. Sulphur-yellow, changing to a lighter shade at the edges of the petals. Requires slight protection in winter.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Extra-large and well-shaped blooms, of a pronounced cherry-red on the outside of the petals and silvery pink on the inside, which really makes a double-colored flower.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. One of the old favorite Hybrid Tea varieties; in color the blooms are creamy white, assuming shades of primrose at the center of the flower.

Killarney, Pink. Bright pink, shading out to white; long, pointed buds.

Killarney, White. The buds are quite sharply pointed and open into large, delicate, flesh-colored blooms, shaded and suffused with white and pale pink; extremely fragrant.

La France. Bright pink blooms, exceptionally large and full double, and produced almost continuously throughout the season.

Lady Alice Stanley. Distinguished by the strong, upright habit of the plant, and the long, stiff stems which carry full double blooms of an exquisite shade of coral-rose, slightly tinted with flesh-color on the inside of the petals.

Lady Hillingdon. Golden yellow; possibly the most brilliantly colored of all yellow Roses.

Los Angeles. An American Rose introduced in 1915, and described by the introducers as a "luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals."

Mme. Caroline Testout. Outer edges of petals a bright satiny rose, shading to deeper center.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Long, pointed buds, opening into cup-shaped blooms which are a delicate shade of Indian yellow.

Mrs. George Shawyer. Deep pink; brilliant and beautiful. Doubly desirable in that it can be grown in the greenhouse as well as in the garden.

Mrs. Henry Winnett. A brilliant crimson-rose, not quite so dark as Hadley. It was first exhibited at the Cleveland Flower Show in 1917, and was awarded the silver medal and four first prizes. The plant is a strong grower, bearing many blooms on stems from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet long.

My Maryland. Another American Rose which is a clear bright salmon-pink in color, with the edge of the blooms somewhat lighter than the center. Flowers are produced freely in midsummer.

Maman Cochet. Rose-pink, shaded with salmon-yellow.

Maman Cochet, White. A sport from the preceding variety.

Ophelia. Salmon-pink; large flowers carried on long stems. A splendid Rose for garden or for greenhouse growing.

Red Radiance. An excellent Rose with rich red blooms on long, stiff stems; flowers are produced practically the whole season.

Premier. One of the most delicate and pure rose-pink varieties in existence. It is an extremely free bloomer, with the flowers borne on stiff and thornless stems.

Sunburst. The introducer of this variety says that "the color is a superb cadmium-yellow, passing to yellow-orange at the center; the buds are long and borne on stout stems, with the flowers opening full."

Climbing Roses

Roses of this class have a wide range of usefulness. They can be used as shade for the porch, can be made to clamber over the summer-house, can be trained on walls and trellises, or will make a wondrously beautiful hedge if provided with suitable support. Some varieties will bloom practically the whole summer.

2-yr. plants, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 3-yr., \$2.50 each.

American Beauty. The flowers are produced quite early in the season, are of a deep rosy carmine, shaded with carmine-crimson toward the center.

CLIMBING ROSES, continued

American Pillar. Single blooms of a delicate shade of cherry-pink with clear white eye, and having numerous golden-yellow stamens.

Crimson Rambler. While the individual flowers are rather small, they are borne in great clusters which give it the appearance of a solid bouquet of crimson; in fact, one would not cut a single bloom, but rather would take the entire cluster. One objection to the Crimson Rambler is the fact that the foliage is likely to mildew and become unsightly.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the old Climbing Roses, yet a variety which is popular with everyone. The blossoms are borne in clusters and are a delicate shade of blush-pink.

Yellow Rambler. Of the typical Rambler form with light yellow blooms.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. A new variety which is highly esteemed by Rose-growers. The buds are quite long and gradually open into deep pink blooms, shading to shell-pink centers; a full open flower frequently measures 4 inches in diameter.

Elizabeth Zeigler. A sport of the climbing Rose, Dorothy Perkins, but a superior variety in every respect. Color is a beautiful shade of deep pink. It is an extremely vigorous grower, a well-established plant often growing from 18 to 25 feet in a season.

Excelsa. Blooms are double and borne in large clusters; the color is a most brilliant scarlet-crimson; the foliage is not subject to mildew.

Hiawatha. Deep crimson, with petals shading to white at the base; single flowers, yet exceptionally beautiful.

Lady Gay. Blooms open a bright shade of cherry-pink, but change to soft white; the flower clusters are long and trailing.

Minnehaha. Of the Rambler type, with full, double, satiny pink flowers—quite distinct from the ordinary shades of pink. Blooms are borne in large clusters.

Manda's Triumph. Pure white blooms which are full double; foliage brilliant, shining green.

Paul's Scarlet. Vivid scarlet, flushed with bright crimson; probably the most brilliant of the climbing Roses. The flowers are semi-double and borne in large clusters.

Silver Moon. The buds are quite long, shaded crimson-yellow, and open into pure white flowers, with a mass of bright yellow stamens. The open blooms are immense, often measuring 5 inches across. Glossy foliage is entirely healthy and not subject to mildew.

Tausendschön. Commonly known as the "Thousand Beauties." The large clusters of blooms vary in color from pink to white, first opening a light pink and gradually change to white. One of the most free-blooming of the climbing Roses.

Universal Favorite. A brilliant pink; the blooms retain their color until the petals fall.

Everblooming Baby Rambler Roses

The Baby Ramblers are really dwarf Polyantha Roses, and are desirable for large mass plantings, and for low-flowering hedges.

\$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Baby Dorothy (Maman Levavasseur). Bright pink; almost a perpetual bloomer.

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur). Flowers in large clusters, similar to the Crimson Rambler. Blooms are intense crimson.

Baby Tausendschön (Louise Walter). Flowers vary from deep pink to white, and are almost identical with Tausendschön.

Jessie. An unusually good variety for massing or borders; flowers bright cherry-crimson.

Katharina Zeimet (White Baby Rambler). Double white flowers of the typical Rambler form.

Polyantha Rose

Cecile Brunner. Rather small, but perfectly double blooms; rosy pink on creamy white ground. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Moss Rose

Henri Martin. Deep red; fragrant. 75 cts. each.

Miscellaneous Roses

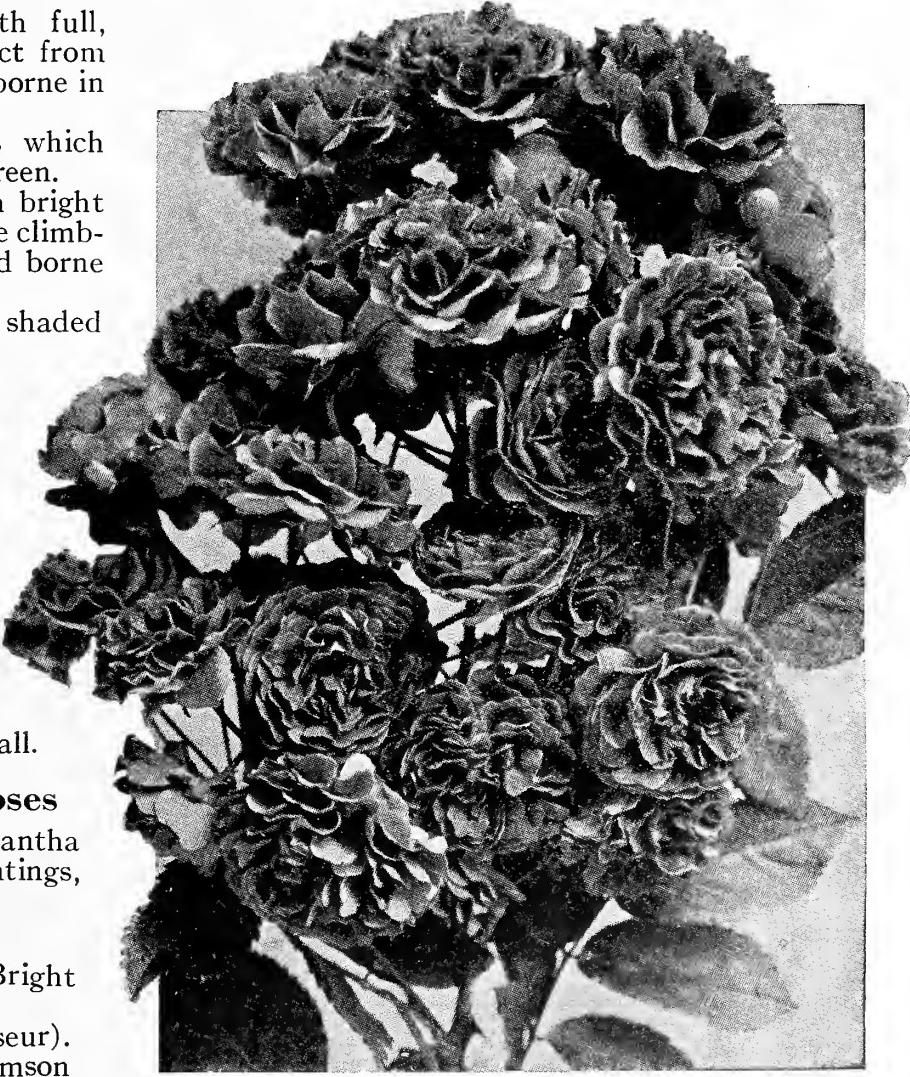
Rosa Hugonis. A tall-growing Rose, with long, arching branches. The blooms are single, rich yellow, borne freely in May. A splendid Rose for massing. \$1.50 each.

Rosa rugosa. Desirable for landscape work and parkway plantings. The blooms are single, and followed in autumn by large, brilliant scarlet hips, which remain all winter. We offer two colors, pink and white. \$1.50 each.

Sweetbriar. The Lord Penzance Hybrids include many beautiful varieties, which range from pure white to a brilliant crimson. We can furnish any of the Sweetbriars at \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Persian Yellow. An Austrian Briar; bright yellow blooms; both single and double flowers appear on the same branch. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

York and Lancaster. One of the Damask Roses; white blooms striped with red. Takes its name from the historic War of the Roses. \$1 each.



Crimson Rambler

CLIMBING AND TRAILING VINES

Even the simplest landscape planting cannot be considered complete without the use of vines. They are indispensable for screening unsightly objects, for providing shade over the veranda, and for breaking the bare appearance of brick and stone walls.

Actinidia

Arguta. A rapid-growing climber with white flowers which have a purple center. The blossoms are followed by a small round fruit. Leaves 4 to 5 inches, and of a rich dark green. \$1 each.

Akebia

Quinata. A Japanese climbing vine or small shrub with fine foliage, many purple flowers, and crimson fruits. \$1 each.

Ampelopsis

Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy). The leaves overlap each other, forming a dense shade of green foliage, which in autumn changes to crimson-scarlet. The plant grows rapidly, clings readily to a wall or fence, and no other vine seems to be quite so useful for covering walls, old stumps, rockeries, and so on. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Aristolochia

Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). The foliage of this climber is truly enormous, sometimes 8 to 10 inches broad; the flowers are pipe-shaped and yellowish brown in color. \$1.50 each.

Bignonia

Grandiflora (*Tecoma grandiflora*; Trumpet Flower). A rapid-growing vine which soon covers a large area with graceful, compound, deep green leaves. The tube-shaped flowers are crimson on the outside and yellow on the inside. \$1 each.

Celastrus

Scandens. The common American Bittersweet. A twining plant with large foliage and yellow flowers; in the autumn there are many orange-capsuled fruits, which on opening show a brilliant scarlet center. \$1 each.

Clematis

Henryi. Large, creamy white flowers, which are almost flat and from 3 to 6 inches across. \$1 each.

Jackmannii. Of all the large-flowering varieties, possibly none are superior to Jackmannii. The blooms are violet-purple and are remarkable for their velvety texture. 75 cts. each.



Chinese Wistaria

CLEMATIS, continued

Mme. Edouard Andre. Flowers large, bright velvety red, produced very freely and over a long period. 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Paniculata. A variety introduced some years ago from Japan and has proved to be one of the most desirable of the white-flowering Clematises. The blooms are of medium size, but are produced in such profusion that the vine looks like a great bank of snow. The plant makes an exceedingly rapid growth, often reaching 30 feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each spring. 50 cts. each.

Euonymus

Radicans. A trailing variety with deep green foliage; useful for covering low foundation walls, or may be clipped in the same manner as boxwood and used as an edging plant. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Radicans vegetus (Evergreen Bittersweet). Probably the best evergreen climbing plant, clinging closely to trellises, woodwork, and walls. During the greater part of the winter the plant is covered with orange-red berries. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Radicans Carrierei (Carriere's Evergreen Bittersweet). A low-growing species with spreading branches and deep green foliage. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Lonicera

Halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). This variety is almost evergreen, the foliage remaining on the vine until midwinter. The fragrant white and yellow flowers almost cover the plant from July to October. 50 cts. each.

Lycium

Barbarum (Matrimony Vine). A rapid-growing climbing or trailing plant, with long, shining green leaves and light purple flowers in June or July. 50 cts. and \$1 each, according to size.

Pueraria

Thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine). A rapid-growing plant with long, twining stems, often reaching 40 to 50 feet in a single season. Valuable where shade is desired. The flowers are purple, pea-shaped and quite resemble small clusters of wistaria. Two-year plants, 50 cts. each.

Schizophragma

Hydrangeoides (Climbing Hydrangea). Climbs by means of aerial rootlets and will quickly cover a wall, tree trunk, or trellis. The foliage is bright green, while the flowers are similar to those of the common hydrangea. 75 cts. each.

Wistaria

\$1 and \$1.50 each, according to size

Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A twining vine which grows rapidly and blooms very profusely in early summer. The flowers are sky-blue and are borne in long, pendulous clusters.

Chinensis alba. Similar to the preceding, excepting that the blooms are pure white.

SHADE TREES FOR LAWNS AND AVENUES

Acer

Dasycarpum (Silver Maple). A wide-spreading tree with drooping branches; leaves five-lobed, bright green above, silvery white on the under side, turning pale yellow in autumn. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$4.50.

Platanoides (Norway Maple). A native of Europe, extremely hardy and vigorous. The best Maple for street planting. Forms a large, handsome, round, spreading head. Grows to 50 feet or more. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$4.50.

Saccharum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). A fine street and shade tree, and most generally used of all. Does well in almost any soil. Upright and dense in growth. Assumes beautiful tints in autumn. Height, 50 feet and over. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$4.50.

Japanese Maples. Low-growing trees or tall shrubs, which are especially attractive because of the brilliantly colored foliage, ranging from shades of green to blood-red and brilliant yellow. It is most desirable to visit the nursery and make your selection from the trees there growing. Bushy specimens from \$3 to \$8 each; specimen trees from \$3 to \$15 each.

Æsculus

Hippocastanum (European or Common Horse-Chestnut). Usually planted for shade because of its spreading habit and broad leaves. The flowers are white, slightly tinged with red, borne in panicles from 10 inches or more in length. 8 to 10 ft., \$4.50.

Betula

Alba (White Birch). Growth rapid, with spray-like branches, assuming an elegant, drooping habit. White bark, very effective in winter. Particularly good planted among evergreens. Leaves triangular and assume rich tints in autumn. Height, 50 feet and over. 6 to 8 ft., \$4; 8 to 10 ft., \$5; 10 to 12 ft., \$8.

Alba pendula laciniata (Weeping Birch). A splendid lawn and specimen tree with drooping branches and deeply cut foliage; bark becomes white as the tree grows old. 6 to 8 ft., \$4; 8 to 10 ft., \$5; 10 to 12 ft., \$8.

Catalpa

Bungei (Umbrella or Chinese Catalpa). As usually seen, this tree is top-grafted on high stems, making a globe-shaped standard tree, with dense foliage and of rather slow, dwarf growth. Broad, heart-shaped leaves. A very effective tree for formal gardens. 10 to 12 ft., 3- to 6-yr. heads, \$4 to \$12 each.

Crataegus

Coccinea (Scarlet Thorn). A low-growing tree, or tall shrub, with white flowers in early spring, followed by scarlet fruits in autumn. 4 to 8 ft., \$4.

Oxyacantha albo-plena. The white-flowered English Hawthorn, with full, double blooms. 4 to 8 ft., \$4.

Fagus

Sylvatica purpurea (Purple Beech). This is the finest of all purple-leaved trees; compact and symmetrical in growth. Crimson foliage in early spring, changing to dark purple in summer. Height, 40 feet and over. 8 to 12 ft., \$10.

Larix

Europæa (European Larch). A deciduous tree bearing cones about an inch in diameter. The variety is a native of Middle Europe, grows quite tall, thriving best in well-drained soils. 8 to 10 ft., \$5 to \$20, according to development.

Magnolia

Soulangeana. The most popular of all the Magnolias. Of vigorous growth and blooms profusely, even when quite small. Flowers large, pink on the outside petals, white inside, appearing in April. Height 10 to 20 feet. 4 to 8 ft., \$5 to \$10, according to development.

Stellata (Starry Magnolia). A small tree or large shrub with spreading branches, native to Japan. The flowers are white, sweet-scented, and about 3 inches in diameter, produced in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.

Platanus

Occidentalis (American Plane; Sycamore; Buttonwood). A tall, massive tree; rapid grower. Foliage is handsome and growth upright and clean. Height 100 feet and over. 8 to 10 ft., \$4.

Populus

Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). The well-known, upright-growing variety, so much planted for windbreaks. Leaves light green and small. Used to good effect in landscape gardening to relieve the ordinary, monotonous effect of most other trees. Height, 40 feet and over. 6 to 10 ft., \$3.



Norway Maple

POPULUS, continued

Caroliniana (Carolina Poplar). More spreading in form of growth than the preceding variety. Used extensively for street-planting on account of its rapid growth, but is not a desirable street tree. It is chiefly used for screens in open places, or as a specimen where it will have ample space to expand. 6 to 10 ft., \$3.

Quercus

Alba (American White Oak). A noble, broad-spreading, massive tree. This is the typical Oak tree, and if given room to develop, makes an imposing spectacle on the lawn. Foliage assumes a deep red or violet-purple in autumn which contrasts well with its light gray bark. Excellent for lawn, street or park. 6 to 10 ft., \$4.

Palustris (Pin Oak). A superb tree for street plantings and for single specimens on the lawn; branches drooping, well covered with deep green leaves which fade in autumn to tones of scarlet. 6 to 10 ft., \$4.

Rubra (Red Oak). A native variety of rapid growth. A splendid tree of stately aspect, developing a broad, round head. Leaves shining, 5 to 9 inches long, turning to a purplish scarlet in autumn. Height, 50 feet and over. 6 to 10 ft., \$4.

Sorbus

Aucuparia (European Mountain-Ash). A small tree with a round-topped head. The white flowers are borne in early summer and are soon followed by brilliant scarlet fruits. 8 to 10 ft., \$4.50.

EVERGREENS**Juniperus**

Communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). In habit of growth this variety is erect and resembles a tall column of solid green; desirable in formal gardens. 2- to 3-ft. spread, \$2.50; 3- to 4-ft. spread, \$4.

Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Silvery green; foliage on the main stems and lateral shoots has a feathery appearance; somewhat spreading in habit of growth. 2- to 3-ft. spread, \$3; 3- to 4-ft. spread, \$4.50.

Procumbens. A dwarf, trailing form of the Chinese Juniper; especially adapted for covering banks, for border lines, or for low hedges. 1- to 1½-ft. spread, \$2; 1½- to 2-ft. spread, \$3.

Sabina (Savin Juniper). A dwarf, spreading variety, with long trailing branches. Will grow in almost any soil and is specially desirable in rock-work and foundation plantings. 18 to 24 in., \$3.

Virginiana (Red Cedar). A compact-growing evergreen, useful both as specimens and in hedges. In summer the foliage is bright green, but changes to a bronzy shade in winter. 2 to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

Virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar). Foliage dense, and of a peculiar bluish white color; a splendid evergreen for specimen planting. 2 to 3 ft., \$5; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50.

Biota

Occidentalis aurea (George Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ; Chinese Arborvitæ). A low-growing tree of pyramidal form; the new growth of each season is distinctly shaded with yellow. 2 to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

Salix

Alba (White Willow). Large tree with yellowish brown bark and silvery gray lanceolate foliage. 6 to 10 ft., \$3.50.

Babylonica (Weeping Willow). A tall, spreading tree with drooping branches; the leaves are narrow, and taper to a sharp point. A native of Asia. 6 to 10 ft., \$3.50.

Pentandra (Laurel-leaved Willow). One of the best varieties for ornamental planting, for the bark is a light chestnut-brown, while the leaves are shiny dark green. 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50.

Tilia

Americana (American Linden; Basswood). The largest-growing of all the Lindens, developing into a majestic tree. Its yellow flowers are intensely fragrant. Foliage large, shining, dark green, turning to golden yellow in autumn. A splendid tree for lawn, park, or avenue. Height, 50 feet and over. 8 to 12 ft., \$5.

Parvifolia (Small-leaved Linden). 8 to 12 ft., \$5.

Platyllylos (Large-leaved Linden). A native of Europe, with varying, dark green, heart-shaped leaves. 8 to 12 ft., \$5.

Ulmus

Americana (American Elm). A magnificent, broadly spreading native tree, a familiar sight all over New England and in the eastern part of the United States. Well-developed specimens will reach a height of 75 feet, and with a spread almost equally great. 10 to 12 ft., \$3.50.

BIOTA, continued

Orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). A dwarf evergreen of pyramidal habit. In spring and midsummer the foliage has a fresh green appearance, but in autumn turns to shades of brown. 2 to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50.

Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ). A broad, pyramidal form; makes a splendid hedge and is handsome and hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

Picea

Alba (White Spruce). Grows from 25 to 50 feet high, and is particularly suitable for seashore planting; of a compact pyramidal form, with silvery gray foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce). Another native Spruce with foliage which is light green on the upper side and glaucous green beneath; the tree is conical in form with spreading branches. 1 to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$7.

Excelsa (Norway Spruce). A hardy and tall-growing evergreen which may reach 100 feet in height. When the trees are from 15 to 20 feet high, the branches assume a drooping habit. One of the best evergreens for single specimens, for mass planting, or for hedge purposes. 1 to 2 ft., \$3; 2 to 4 ft., \$4; 4 to 6 ft., \$6.

Pungens (Colorado Spruce). A hardy native Spruce, which in form and habit of growth is similar to the White Spruce. The foliage shades from bluish green to dull green and is rather thick in texture. 1 to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$5; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.



These young Evergreens are just the right size to transplant readily. In two to three years they will make splendid specimens for lawns or foundation plantings

PICEA, continued

Pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Grows 20 to 25 feet high, assuming a pyramidal form; foliage bluish green. 1 to 2 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$7; 3 to 4 ft., \$10.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$15; 5 to 6 ft., \$18.

Pungens Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). Most conspicuous evergreen for ornamental plantings. Its chief value is for single specimens, or in groups of three or four, with the green-foliaged evergreens. 1 to 2 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$7; 3 to 4 ft., \$10.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$15; 5 to 6 ft., \$18.

Pinus

Densiflora (Japanese Red Pine). Rapid-growing when young, but quite slow as it approaches maturity; the needles are bright green, on light-colored branches. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.

Montana Mughus. A species of the Swiss Mountain Pine; compact and prostrate in habit; the tips of the branches turn upward. 12- to 18-in. spread, \$2.50; 18- to 24-in. spread, \$4.

Nigra austriaca (Austrian Pine). A rapid-growing and hardy evergreen, with long, dark green leaves in pairs. 2 to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 5 ft., \$7.

Strobus (White Pine). One of the most beautiful of our native evergreens; foliage light or silvery green; valuable in large evergreen groups. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 5 ft., \$4; 6 to 8 ft., \$6; 8 to 10 ft., \$8.

Retinospora

Pisifera aurea. A variation of the Saware Cypress. Horizontal branches covered with golden foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.

Plumosa. The main branches are fairly erect, but the side shoots are plume-like with prominent leaf-points; a graceful evergreen which makes a good hedge plant. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$5; 3 to 5 ft., \$8.

RETINOSPORA, continued

Plumosa aurea. Chiefly used as a single specimen or in small groups. Of pyramidal growth with slender branches and delicate golden foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.

Squarrosa. A beautiful evergreen with silvery foliage. A mature specimen may reach 35 to 40 feet high. 2 to 3 ft., \$5; 3 to 4 ft., \$6; 4 to 6 ft., \$10.

Taxus

Cuspidata (English Yew). A rather bushy evergreen with dark glossy foliage; late in the season there are many bright scarlet fruits which stand erect on the tree. 12- to 18-in. spread, \$3; 18- to 24-in. spread, \$5.

Thuja

Occidentalis (Common American Arborvitæ). Branches are short and horizontal, well covered with light green foliage which has a yellow tinge on the under side. Probably the best evergreen for hedges and screens, and desirable for specimens. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4; 4 to 6 ft., \$6.

Occidentalis compacta. Similar to the preceding variety, but does not grow as tall and is considerably more compact in form. 18 to 24 in., \$2; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.

Hoveyi. Quite dwarf and globe-shaped in habit of growth. Useful in foundation plantings, at curves, and along walks and drives, or for single lawn specimens. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50.

Tsuga

Canadensis (Hemlock). A native evergreen with drooping branches and delicate dark green foliage. Handsome as single specimens and useful for hedges. 1 to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 6 ft., \$8.

QUALITY FRUIT TREES FOR HOME GARDENS AND ORCHARDS

APPLES

For home-gardens, two-year Apple trees are generally used, while for commercial orchards it is customary to plant one-year trees. Leaflets giving planting instructions and after-care can be obtained at our store. Full details of orchard practice will be found in the bulletins issued by the state experiment stations and by the United States Department of Agriculture.

One-year-old trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. Extra quality 2-year-old trees, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Red Astrachan. Summer. A medium-sized round Apple, nearly covered with deep crimson tint; fruit solid and quite acid.

Yellow Transparent. Summer. Medium-sized fruit with pale yellow skin and slightly acid.

Gravenstein. Fall. Yellow, overlaid with red; fruit quite large and only slightly sour.

Fall Pippin. A large yellow variety, with roundish and oblong fruits which are splendid for baking.

Baldwin. Winter. The standard northern New York and New England Apple; large fruit, deep red, crisp and juicy.

Delicious. One of the finest varieties for commercial or home orchards. Skin dark red; flesh fine-grained; splendid keepers and good shippers.

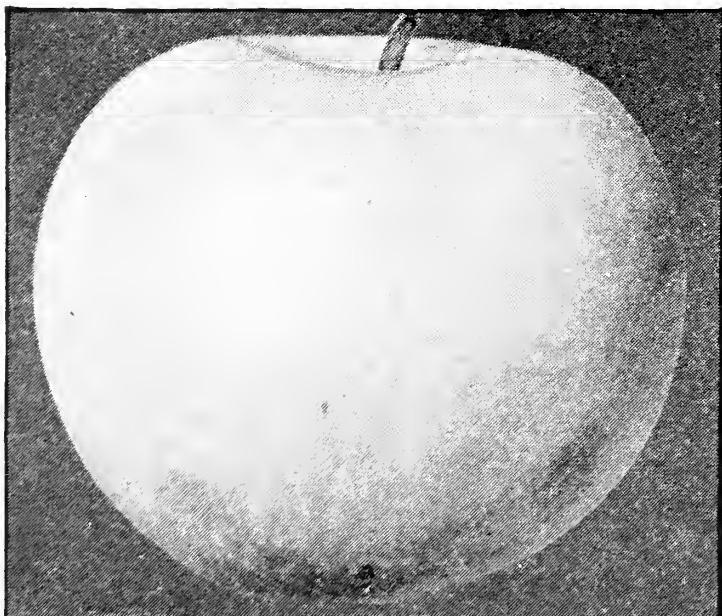
McIntosh. Winter. Deep red, fairly large fruits. At its best in November and early December.

Newtown Pippin. A typical New England Apple, which has made its reputation because of its general goodness and long-keeping qualities. The fruit is of medium size, with light yellow skin and white juicy flesh.

Northern Spy. Winter. One of the best late-keeping sorts. Skin striped with red, and a pronounced dark crimson blush on the sunny side.

Rhode Island Greening. Winter. A splendid cooking Apple, but rather sour. Can be kept until March or April.

Wealthy. Late winter. Medium to large size, with deep red skin and clear white flesh.



Yellow Transparent Apple

CHERRIES

Extra-quality trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Tartarian. Deep purplish black in color; quite large, sweet, and borne in great quantities.

Gov. Wood. Light red fruit, ready for picking the latter part of June. Possibly the best of the "heart" Cherries.

Montmorency. Sour. Ten days to two weeks earlier than the Richmond; fruit extra large, brilliant red, and particularly good for canning and preserving.

Napoleon. Sweet. Possibly the largest of the sweet sorts. Fruit is bright red, firm, juicy, and produced in enormous quantities.

Windsor. Sweet. Fruit extremely dark red, firm, and of the best quality. Ripens about the middle of July.

Yellow Spanish. Sweet. Pale yellow, with bright red markings on the sunny side. Ripens in late June.

Richmond. Sour. Begins to ripen early in June, and the tree produces great quantities of bright red fruits.

PEACHES

Extra-quality trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Belle of Georgia. Ripens in early August. Color creamy white with a bright red cheek. Freestone.

Champion. An August-ripening Peach which is of particular value for the home-garden. Creamy white with red cheek. Freestone.

Carmen. Ripens about August 1; creamy white or pale yellow, with a tender and pleasantly flavored flesh.

Elberta. A standard Peach for markets, ripening soon after Carmen. Orange-yellow in color with blushes of red.

Late Crawford. Skin is yellow or greenish yellow with red markings, while the flesh is a pure deep yellow. Trees are strong, vigorous growers.

J. H. Hale. Considered by some fruitmen to be the best variety for long-distance shipping. The fruit is quite large and exceptionally firm; the color is rich golden yellow with carmine markings.

PEARS

Extra-quality trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Anjou. A winter Pear, which can be kept in storage until January or early February. Fruit quite large, with a peculiar mark of dull red on the exposed side.

Bartlett. One of the most popular Pears, ripening in the early part of September. The fruit is exceptionally large, with a yellow outer skin which is flushed with red.

Bosc. Begins to ripen in October, but the fruits can be kept until late winter without great difficulty. The fruits are of fairly good size, and distinguished by the long neck.

Clapp's Favorite. Similar to Bartlett but ripening a few days earlier. To secure the best fruits, they should be picked from ten days to two weeks before the time of ripening on the tree, stored in a dark, cool place and thus permitted to ripen.

Duchess. Ripens the latter part of September and early October. The fruit is greenish yellow, marked with russet-brown; flesh yellowish white.

PEARS, continued

Kieffer. Ripens in late October and early November. One of the largest Pears, with golden yellow skin, thickly marked with red spots, and often tinted deep red on one side; flesh of fair quality.
Seckel. Autumn. Fruit small but of extra-fine quality. The tree is an upright grower.

PLUMS

Extra-quality trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
Abundance. Japanese. A medium to large bright cherry-red Plum with yellow flesh. The trees are extra-heavy bearers; therefore the fruit should be thinned.
Burbank. A large, globular Japanese Plum; the skin is cherry red, while the flesh is deep yellow.
German Prune. September. Fruit of medium size, oval in form; color is purple or blue.
Lombard. Ripens in late August and early September. Size medium; color violet-red, with yellow flesh.
Red June. Japanese. Outer skin purplish red; flesh yellow. Valued for market on account of the early ripening.
Shropshire Damson. October. A medium-sized, dark purple Plum. Tree is an extremely free bearer.

BLACKBERRIES

Extra-strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., except as noted
Eldorado. Jet-black fruit of medium size, sweet, and without hard core. Plants are hardy and extremely free-bearing.
Everbearing. A vigorous-growing plant which will produce fruit until well on into autumn. The berries are jet-black, quite large at the beginning of the season, but as the fruiting time advances the berries become somewhat smaller. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
Snyder. One of the old-time standard sorts for home use and market. Fruit is of medium size, but sweet and melting, clear to the core.

CURRANTS

Strong plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
Black Naples. The best of the black varieties; fruit quite large and borne in fair-sized clusters.
Fay's Prolific. Extra-large berries and clusters on long stems; not quite so sour as some varieties.
Red Cherry. Clusters are moderately long, but are well filled with extra deep red berries. The plants are erect growers.
White Dutch. Quite large berries and clusters; an exceptionally good table variety.
Wilder. Possibly the largest of all the Currants, both in berries and in clusters; the fruit is bright red and quite strongly acid.

GRAPES

Select quality vines, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
Brighton. Red. Berries quite large, borne in long, loose bunches; the skin is coppery red, turning to a purplish red when well ripened. Requires well fertilized soil and some protection to mature good crops.
Catawba. Red. Loose-shouldered bunches of large berries. The vine is productive, but should be planted in a somewhat sheltered position.
Campbell's Early. Black. Extra-large bunches that are packed solid with good-sized fruits; pulp tender and sweet. Fruit will ripen early and can be kept in good condition for several weeks.

GRAPES, continued

Concord. The genuine New England crop, and probably stands at the head of the list of the black sorts. Bunches are large and compact, filled with round fruits. A popular sort for nearby markets.
Niagara. White. The fruits are pale yellow, shading to white, and borne in extra-long bunches. An extra-fine variety for the home market-garden. Ripens a little earlier than Concord.

QUINCES

Strong one-year-old trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
Champion. Begins to bear when about three years old. Fruit quite large, oval in form, and of excellent quality.
Rea (Rea's Mammoth). Probably the largest of the orange Quinces. Trees are exceedingly strong growers, bear freely.

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert. Deep crimson fruits, which are firm and can be shipped considerable distances; equally valuable for table use. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
Cumberland. Black, exceedingly large, firm berries which are without a superior so far as the quality is concerned. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
Everbearing Black. One of the newer varieties which will produce good-sized fruits during the whole season. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
Golden Queen. Yellow. The best of the yellow-fruited varieties, the plants producing large quantities of firm fruit. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.
St. Regis. Red. Begins to bear early in the season and will continue to produce fruits until well into September; berries extra large. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

STRAWBERRIES

Strong, healthy, field-grown plants, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, except as noted.
Americus. One of the everbearing varieties, producing fruits from early spring until October. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.
Brandywine. A popular late variety, which requires a reasonably long season. Fruit is quite large and produced very freely.
Gandy. A late-bearing variety. Berries bright red, with comparatively smooth surface, and are borne on upright stems well above the leaves. A good keeping sort and will not spoil if the picking is delayed for a few days after ripening.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus roots are time-savers, for by their use you can have Asparagus on the table about two years earlier than when the crop is obtained from seed.

Two-year-old plants, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. One of the earlier varieties, with light green stalks which are quite large and hardy enough for shipping to distant markets.
Conover's Colossal. Yield a fair crop the second year after planting. The stalks are clear white and of extra-fine quality.
Palmetto. Ten days to two weeks earlier than the other sorts. A good market variety.

RHUBARB

Linnæus. The old-fashioned Pie-Plant is almost indispensable in any garden. This variety produces many large, tender stalks which are ready for use quite early in the season. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

The prices here quoted are subject to market changes

Insecticides and Fungicides, which generally are of a poisonous character, cannot be sent by mail, but must be forwarded by express at the purchaser's expense.

Aphine. Will kill plant-lice of every description, red spiders, thrips, mealy bugs, brown and white scale, currant and cabbage worms. Directions for use on each package. Pt. 65 cts., qt. \$1, gal. \$3.

Arsenate of Lead. (Powder.) Will kill all leaf-eating insects, potato bugs, rose bugs, brown-tail moths, elm-leaf beetles. Directions with each package. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 70 cts., 5 lbs. \$3, 10 lbs. \$5, 25 lbs. \$11.25, 50 lbs. \$20, 100 lbs. \$38.

Arsenate of Lead. (Paste.) Possibly a little easier to handle than the powdered form. Lb. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.10, 10 lbs. \$3.50, 25 lbs. \$7.50, 50 lbs. \$12.50, 100 lbs. \$22.

Black-Leaf 40 (Sulphate of Nicotine). Used to destroy aphid and sucking insects of all kinds. To be used as a spray; full directions with each package. 1-oz. bottle 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. can \$1, 2-lb. can \$3.25, 10-lb. can \$13.50.

Bordeaux Mixture. (Dry.) Ready for use by adding water at the rate of one pound of Bordeaux to 5 gallons of water. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb box 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.

Bordeaux Mixture, Key Brand. One gallon makes a 50-gallon spraying solution. Qt. 75 cts., gal. \$2, 5 gals. \$8.50.

Bordeaux-Lead, Key Brand. Arsenate of Lead combined with Bordeaux Mixture, so that in one operation insects can be destroyed and blight, mildew and rust prevented. Lb. 35 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Borer Oil. Used to control borers in peach trees. Pt. 35 cts.

Bed-Bug Exterminator. A liquid poison that can be sprayed in cracks and crevices and will destroy both the bugs and the eggs. Qt. can 60 cts.; Powder, box 35 cts.

B. T. S. An insecticide and fungicide, manufactured by the General Chemical Company. Is a dormant remedy for scale, insects, and as a fungicide during the growing period of apples. Lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Cattle Comfort. To be diluted with water and used as a spray or wash; will repel flies and other insects. Qt. \$1, gal. \$2, 5 gals. \$9.

Columbia Fly-Killer. Qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.10, gal. \$2.

Cutworm Killer, Sterlingworth. 50 cts. per box.

Hammond's Copper Solution. A liquid scale and fungus destroyer. Pt. 85 cts., qt. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$2, gal. \$4.

Hammond's Grape Dust. For mold, mildew, and rust on grape-vines, roses, etc. 5 lbs. 85 cts., 100 lbs. \$14.50.

Hammond's Plant-Lice Killer. Use this for sucking insects. Pt. 35 cts., qt. 65 cts.

Hammond's Slug-Shot. A standard remedy for currant and cabbage worms, rose bugs, and other soft-bodied insects. Lb. 25 cts., 5-lb. pkg. 65 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.10, 100 lbs. \$11.

Hellebore. For fruit and vegetables. Lb. 20 cts.

Key-Cide Insecticide and Fungicide. May be used for both dusting and spraying. Contains copper to prevent and check blight, mildew and fungous diseases, arsenated lead to kill most chewing and leaf-eating insects. Can be used on potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, and other vegetables, and on fruits and flowers in the garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 65 cts., 5 lbs. \$3, 10 lbs. \$5, 25 lbs. \$10, 50 lbs. \$17, 100 lbs. \$32.

Kerosene Emulsion. Used as a summer spray or wash to control scale and aphid. Qt. 65 cts., gal. \$1.50, 5 gals. \$6.

Lice Powder. For dusting on plants to control aphid and other small insects. Box, 20 and 50 cts.

Lice Mite Killer, Sterlingworth. Qt. 75 cts.

Lime-Sulphur. (Dry form.) Used to control San José scale and similar insect pests, as well as apple scab, peach-leaf curl, leaf blister, mite and brown rot of peaches or plums. Can be used summer or winter; directions with each package. 1-lb. carton, 35 cts., 5-lb. carton, \$1.25, 10-lb. carton, \$2.50, 100-lb. carton, \$16.

Nico-Fume. Liquid. A preparation of nicotine for spraying and fumigating. Lb. \$2, 5 lbs. \$7.50, 8 lbs. \$14.50.

Nico-Fume, Paper. For fumigating and will not injure the blooms, yet will destroy insects. Box of 24 sheets, \$1.25, 144 sheets \$5, 288 sheets \$9.50.

No-Scab, Sterlingworth. Prevents scab and certain grain smuts, like Stinking Smut of wheat, Covered Smut of barley, and Oat Smut. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 65 cts.

Paris Green. Used chiefly for destroying potato bugs. Can be used with a mixture of land plaster or as a spray. Lb. 65 cts., 5 lbs. \$3.

Pyrox. A poison and a fungicide for use on vegetable plants, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes, watermelons, squash vines, cabbage, beans, and small fruits. Used as a spray. Full directions with each package. Lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3, 25 lbs. \$6.25, 50 lbs. \$11, 100 lbs. \$20.

Rax. For destroying rats and mice. It is entirely harmless to all domestic animals. It is not a poison. Full directions with each bottle. Bottle 75 cts.

Roach Killer. A poisonous powder for sprinkling in places infested with roaches. 25 and 45 cts. per box.

Scalecide. A soluble crude oil used diluted for winter spray to destroy the San José scale. Qt. 70 cts., gal. \$1.60, 5 gals. \$6.80, 10 gals. \$11.70.

Salairacine. For destroying borers and insects in the soil; can also be used as a spray on trees, shrubs, and vegetable plants. Full directions with each package. Lb. \$1, 5 lbs. \$4.75, 10 lbs. \$9. Prices on larger quantities on application.

Sulco-V. B. Controls various scale insects, including San José, red orange, cottony cushion scale, as well as plant-lice, thrips, aphid, green fly, red spider, and similar insect pests. Will destroy lice and ticks on animals. Ready for use immediately, by adding water according to directions on package. Qt. 65 cts., gal. \$2.

Stanley's Crow Repellent. Protects seed-corn from crows, blackbirds, squirrels, prairie dogs, and other corn-pulling birds and animals. Will protect corn from rot caused by rainy weather, and hasten the germination from six to twenty-four hours. Lime, plaster, or ashes are not needed in its application. Seed corn treated with Crow Repellent will go through rotary or hand planters immediately after application, and will not stick to the planter. Prices on application.



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES, continued

Tanglefoot. (Paste.) Used to protect trees against climbing insects, like the fall canker worm, the caterpillars, brown-tail moths, gypsy moth, tussack moth and similar insect pests. Should be used early in the spring. Lb. 50 cts., 3 lbs. \$1.45, 10 lbs. \$4.50.

Thrip Juice. Used as a spray to control thrip and aphid. Pt. 65 cts., qt. \$1.25, gal. \$4.75.

Vermine. Used to destroy cutworms, wire worms, and other insects that infest the soil. Pt. 65 cts., qt. \$1, gal. \$3.

"Victory" Tree-Wound Paint. Used to prevent borers from entering trees, to destroy woolly aphid or other insects that infest tree bark. May be used at the base of fruit trees to prevent collar rot, and to prevent field-mice from girdling the tree. A collar of thick paper, saturated with Victory Paint and placed around small cabbage plants, acts as a stop to cutworms. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 30 cts., pt. 50 cts., qt. 75 cts., gal. \$1.75, 5 gals. \$5.75.

Whale-Oil Soap. Can be used from spring to fall for the prevention of scale. Full directions with each package. Lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.

Weed Killer. When this liquid is applied to weeds, lawns, paths, drives and similar places, the plants are quickly destroyed but without injuring the grass. Qt. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 90 cts., gal. \$1.75, 5 gals. \$7, 10 gals. \$12.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$33, 50-gal. bbl. \$47.50.

Zinc-Bordeaux (Paste). A combination of arsenite of zinc with bordeaux mixture, forming a quick-acting insecticide and fungicide. Can be used safely on potatoes, tomatoes, and other truck crops when treating to control bugs and blight. Lb. 45 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75.

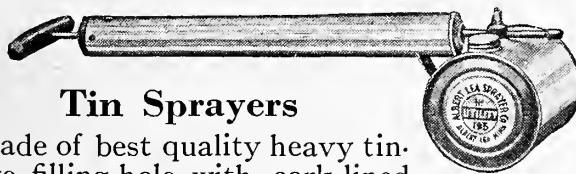
Zinc-Bordeaux (Powder). A powder form containing the same ingredients as the paste form. It has more advantages, in that it can be weighed out more accurately and will keep indefinitely. Lb. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$3.25.

SPRAYERS, SPRINKLERS AND PUMPS

Utility Sprayers

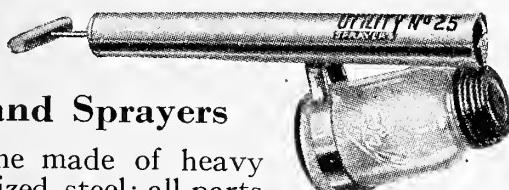
We are authorized local agents for all products manufactured by the Albert Lea Sprayer Company, Albert Lea, Minn. We carry in stock the popular sprayers and parts, but will secure on orders any other styles or sizes that may be required.

As the prices on these Sprayers fluctuate with the market conditions, it will be necessary for purchasers to ask us for quotations.



Tin Sprayers

Made of best quality heavy tin. Large filling-hole with cork-lined cap. Discharge tube protected by shield. No. 130. 1-qt., tin, \$1. No. 220. 1-qt. galvanized, \$1.25.



Hand Sprayers

Frame made of heavy galvanized steel; all parts well riveted. Leather plunger so assembled as to retain its shape.

No. 25. 1-qt., glass jar, \$1.25.
No. 35. 3-qt. galvanized tank, \$1.75.

One-Gallon Sprayer

Most convenient size compressed-air type sprayer ever put on the market. Especially adapted for sanitary work, disinfecting, etc. Tank, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The pump cylinder is of heavy brass tubing, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, has a brass ball check valve enclosed in a brass cage. Pump plunger made of No. 1 leather; filling-cap of ample size provided, eliminating use of funnel in filling. Cap easily removed without the use of a wrench. The discharge is through a $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch galvanized iron pipe from the center of tank when in horizontal position. The nozzle is the self-closing type made of brass, provided with strainer, and is not affected by chemicals.

No. 185. Galvanized tank, \$5.
No. 190. Brass Tank, \$7.50.

Knapsack Sprayer

Pump cylinder made of brass with bronze ball check valve, which will not deteriorate like rubber; hose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 5-ply, attached to tank by means of a standard hose connection of brass. Filling cap of ample size, easily removed without use of a wrench. Size $7\frac{1}{4}$ x 20 inches; capacity, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

No. 10. Galvanized tank, \$8.

No. 15. Brass tank, \$11.50.

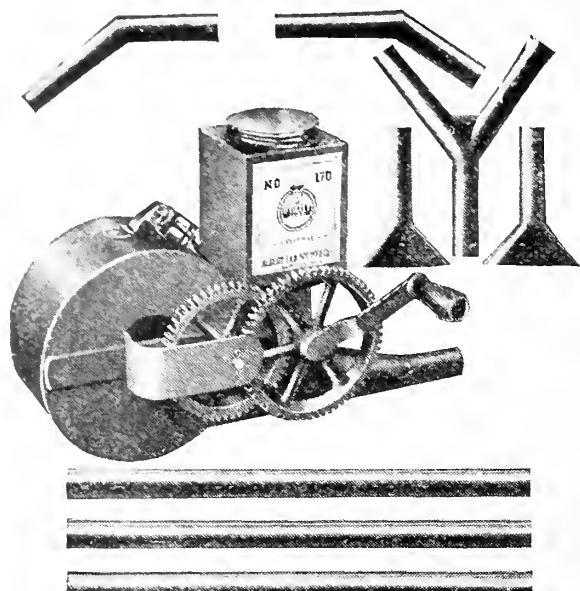


Bucket Pump

All working parts of this Pump, that come in contact with spray solutions, are brass. By removing variable disc a straight stream can be had for washing windows, automobiles, etc., in addition to general spray purposes.

This is a double-action Pump, the air-chamber being provided by the hollow plunger-rod of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch tubing. Body of pump is $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 19 inches, made of heavy seamless brass tubing. Pump is equipped with 2 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 5-ply hose and 12 inches of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe and our No. 80 angle service nozzle. The brass parts are highly polished and lacquered; the handle and foot-rest are painted a rich carmine-red. No. 95, \$7.

Sprayers and Pumps are important, but without chemicals you cannot wage war on the bugs and scale. We carry the best Insecticides and Fungicides made, and sell at the manufacturers' price.



Duster No. 170

Used for applying dry chemicals, as arsenate of calcium, arsenate of lead, Paris Green, etc. Made of heavy tin enameled red; iron and brass machined cut gears used throughout and so arranged as to give a steady and uniform delivery. Fan is $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, larger than on other Dusters of similar construction. The hopper holds more than a quart. The position of feed-valve in bottom of supply hopper is shown by indicator on fan-box. \$14.

Barrel Pump

Air-chamber is of heavy iron pipe; working barrel or cylinder made of heavy seamless brass tubing; cast brass plunger packed with special wick packing to withstand chemicals. All valves are brass ball type.

No. 90. Has $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 27-inch air-chamber; fastens to chime. \$27.

No. 45. Has 2- by 27-inch air-chamber; fastens to chime. \$30.

No. 50. Has 2- by 33-inch air-chamber; fastens to end. \$35.

Horizontal Barrel Pump

No. 180A. Desirable for spraying orchards, etc., and on hillsides where the ground is uneven. The barrel is hardwood and securely fastened to skid with two steel rods. The entire outfit is assembled in a rigid manner and well painted. Standard Utility Pump with 2- by 28-inch air-chamber, 10 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 5-ply spray hose, and 4 feet of spray rod and shut-off nozzles make up the equipment. \$36.



Two-Wheel Portable Barrel Pump

When tank is mounted, it is easily moved about by one hand, which leaves the other free for directing the spray. The steel frame is but 18 inches wide, permitting its use in greenhouses and other places where the passageways are narrow.



Two-Wheel Portable Barrel Pump

The air-pressure tank, which is securely mounted on the spider pump casting, is so constructed that a sufficient pressure may be attained and considerable spraying done with one pumping. Tank is supplied with pressure-gauge and drain-plug.

No. 85A. Weight crated, 110 pounds, \$47.

No. 85. Without pressure tank. Weight crated, 95 pounds, \$35.



Continuous Sprayers

A double-action pump with air-reservoir, supplying a steady pressure of air.

No. 165. Tin. 1 quart capacity, \$1.25.

No. 195. Galvanized, 1 quart capacity, \$1.50.

Auto-Sprayer

For applying insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, whitewash, and similar materials. Regularly equipped with carrying-strap, 2 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, spray nozzle, solid stream cap, and shut-off.

Auto-spray No. 1A. Brass tank, \$10.50.

Auto-spray No. B. Brass tank with Auto-Pop Nozzle, \$11.

Auto-spray No. 1C. Galvanized tank, \$7.

Auto-spray No. 1E. Galvanized tank, with Auto-Pop nozzle, \$7.50.



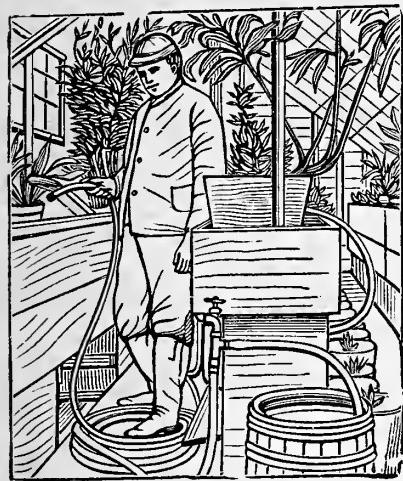
Automatic Key Duster Gun

With this implement you can handle chemicals without soiling the hands. Simply insert a cartridge of chemicals in the Gun, turn the key, and the operation is started; continue to turn the key until the cartridge is completely exhausted. \$3.

Cartridges, B-A. For vegetables and small fruits. 15 cts. each.

Cartridges, Floro. For flowers. 15 cts. each.

Cartridges, L-A. For orchard fruit. 15 cts. each.



The Kinney Pump

Can be used for a multitude of purposes about the house, the greenhouse, and the barn. Made entirely of brass and nickel plated, therefore cannot be corroded by chemicals. Will pump from 5 to 15 gallons of liquid in a minute. The Pump is attached to the water faucet;

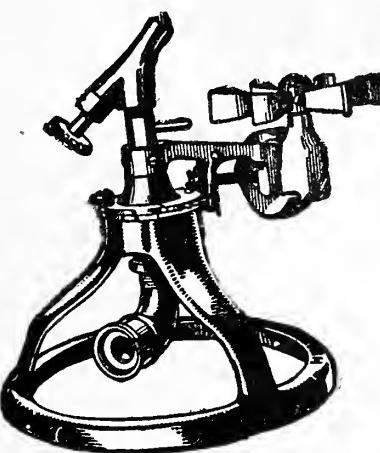
the end of the suction hose put in a barrel or tank of liquid fertilizer or other product; attach the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch discharge hose, open the faucet, and the Pump begins to operate and will continue to operate until the water-supply is turned off or until the contents of the tank are exhausted. This is easily the speediest way to handle liquid manures. \$3.

Acre-an-Hour Sifter

For applying dry insecticides to potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, and the vine vegetables. This Sifter is said to be the fastest, easiest, cheapest, and best implement made for handling dry mixtures. One user says, "Have used every kind of thing for applying dry insecticides, but the Acre-An-Hour Sifter has them all stopped a mile." 75 cts. each.

Dayton Lawn Sprinkler

A rotating and oscillating Lawn Sprinkler which will throw a spray from a 3- to a 40-foot radius. It will operate on any water-pressure from 15 pounds up. The Dayton is made of brass and aluminum and is really the simplest of all the overhead irrigation systems.

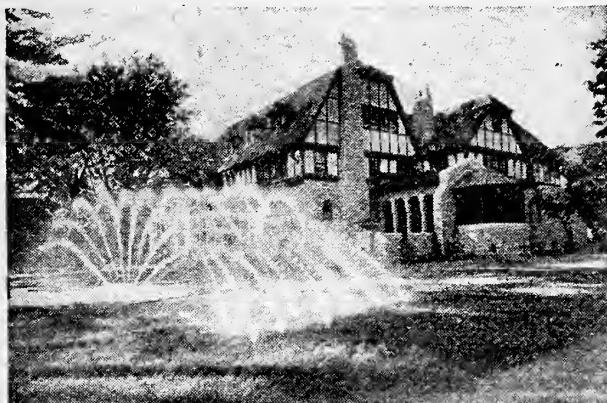


If it is desired to use the Dayton in the truck-garden, fourteen machines can be operated from a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch main, with water at 40 pounds pressure. Twenty machines can be operated from a 2-inch main, carrying 40 pounds pressure. It is customary to set the machines 50 feet apart, using seventeen to the acre.

Price of complete equipment, ready for operating, \$6.

Lawn Sprinklers

Skinner. Operates successfully on low pressure, throwing a fine stream which will thoroughly saturate the ground. Ask for special circular giving full details and prices.



Peacock Sprinkler

other, weight 25 pounds. Can be moved without turning off water. \$15.

Peacock Jr. Same nozzle arrangement as above. Length 7 feet mounted on skids, weight 12 pounds. \$8.50.

Lawn Mist. Fine for Lawn, Flowers, or Vegetables. Throw fine spray over strip 15 by 30 feet mounted on two wheels and a caster; weight 30 pounds. \$12.50.

Lawn Mist Jr. Same as above except mounted on skids and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. \$8.

Border Mist. Throw fine spray on one side. Angle of throw adjustable. 15 feet long. \$12.50.

Skinner System Sprinklers

Thoroughly practical and scientific. Will last a lifetime. No moving parts to get out of order.

Peacock Sprinkler. Covers a strip 50 by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 30 pounds pressure. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, mounted on two wheels at one end and single stand at the



Lawn Mist Sprinkler

GARDEN LINES

Send width and length of your garden and let us quote you on Skinner System garden lines. Have better, earlier and more vegetables with less work.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Vases

Glass vases for displaying cut-flowers. Furnished in various heights and diameters, square, round and oval. Prices vary according to size and form

Pottery Vases. Can be furnished in gray, dark green, and terra-cotta. Sizes vary from 3 to 8 inches in diameter. Prices on application

Cemetery Vases. Indestructible; will stand the hard use which such vases receive and last for several seasons. Prices on application.

Window-Boxes

Self-Watering. Made of galvanized iron, painted green. When the tank in the bottom of the box is filled, no further attention need be given for several days as the supply of moisture will be sufficient for ordinary requirements. Made in various sizes. Prices on application.

Wooden Boxes. Small sizes are carried in stock, but usually wooden boxes are made up to actual measurement and order. We will be glad to give you a price on special boxes, from measurements which you may furnish or which we ourselves will make.

Clay Pots

All standard sizes of red clay Flower-Pots carried in stock, from the small 2-inch Thumb-pots up to 14-inch Pots for large plants. The usual sizes in demand for home use are:

	Each	Doz.	100
4-in.....	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$3 50
5-in.....	15	1 00	7 00
6-in.....	20	1 35	10 00
7-in.....	30	2 25	16 25
8-in.....	50	3 25	23 50
9-in.....	65	3 50	25 00
10-in.....	75	4 50	36 00

Prices on other sizes will be given on application.

Adjusto Plant Support

Made of an oak stand and a hook of tough wire; no nails, hooks, or screws. It will securely hold any plant, and can be adjusted to any height, to conform with the plant's growth. The simplest thing you ever saw, and can be used year after year.

Stakes $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square. Diameter of wires $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	Doz.
18-in.....	\$0 85
24-in.....	1 00

Stakes $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch square. Diameter of wires 13 inches.	Doz.
3 ft.....	\$1 75
4 ft.....	2 00
5 ft.....	2 25
Extra wires for 3-, 4- and 5-foot stakes	1 35

Labels

Tree. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide, copper wired. 50 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Notched. Not wired; 6 inches long. 85 cts. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Pot. Painted and pointed. 10-in. \$1.25 per 100, \$3 for 250; 12-in. \$1.50 per 100, \$3.50 for 250.

Special Pot Labels. 10-in. \$1.25 per 100, \$2.50 and \$3 per 1,000; 12-in. \$1.50 per 100, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 1,000.

Wood, Painted, for Pots. 4-in. 30 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. 35 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000; 5-in. 40 cts. per 100, \$2.75 per 1,000.

For Garden Use. 6-in. 50 cts. per 100, \$3.25 per 1,000; 8-in. \$1.25 per 100; 10-in. \$1.50 per 100; 12-in. \$1.75 per 100.

Plant Stakes

Made of wood, tapered and pointed, painted green.

Light Weight	Doz.	100	Heavy Weight	Doz.	100
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft....	\$0 35	\$2 25	4-ft....	\$1 75	\$13 50
2 ft.....	45	3 50	5-ft....	2 25	17 00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft....	65	5 25	6-ft....	2 50	18 50
3 ft.....	75	6 00	Bamboo, Natural		
4 ft.....	90	7 75	5-ft....	\$0 30	\$2 00
5 ft....	1 50	11 50	9- to 12-ft....		
4-ft....	\$0 30	\$2 00	I 25		8 00

Clover Lawn Mower Sharpening Compound

Adjust the cutting edges of the mower according to directions, then apply the compound and push the machine forward and backward rapidly on a level surface, thus spinning the blades and grinding them together. Detailed instructions accompany each package. It is the simplest and cheapest way to sharpen the lawn mower, as the contents of one can will be sufficient for ten applications. Per can, 50 cts.

Glazing Compound

Permanite Brand. Used for setting glass on greenhouse sash, for repairing ledges, and will be found useful in a multitude of other ways.

Black. 1-gal. can \$2.75, 5-gal. can \$12.50.

Grey. 1-gal. can \$3, 5-gal. can \$13.75.

Permanite Machines, \$2.50 each.

GRAFTING WAX. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., lb. 45c.

HOSE WASHERS. Rubber Washers, about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, for use on hose connections. Will fit $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose. 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per box of 100.

Knives

Pruning, American. Single blade. \$1.

Combination, two blades. \$1.25.

Budding Special. Bone handle with ivory tip, \$1.25; ivory handle, \$1.75.

Special. Extra quality steel, ivory handle. \$2.

Shears

Pruning, Pexto Style. Steel blades; broad iron handles.

65 Pexto, American. 9-in. blade, \$2.25.

R165 Pexto, American. 9-in. blade, \$2.50.

R170 Pexto, American. 9-in. blade, \$2.75.

Grape, Pruning or Thinning. 75 cts.

Hedge, English Style. 8-in. blade, \$2.50; 9-in. blade, \$2.75; 10-in. blade, \$3.

Lopping. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. blade, \$2.25.

Border. 8-in. blade, \$4; 10-in. blade, \$4.50.

Pole. Compound lever. 10-ft. pole, \$2.

Saws

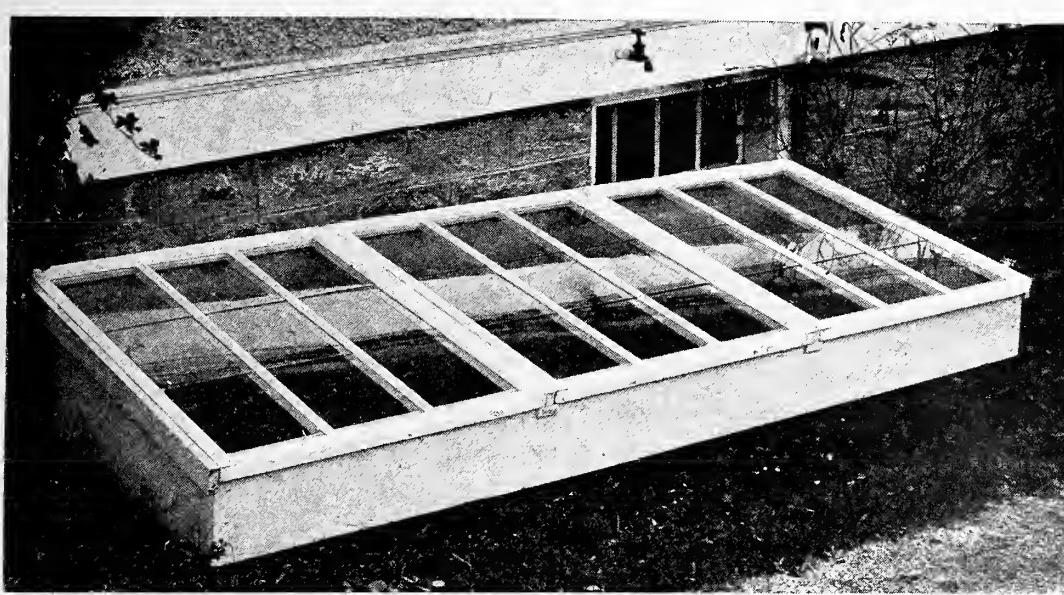
Disston's Max. Single-edge pruning. 14-in. \$1.25, 16-in. \$1.35, 18-in. \$1.45, 20-in. \$1.55, 24-in. \$1.65.

Double Edge. 16-in. \$1.25.

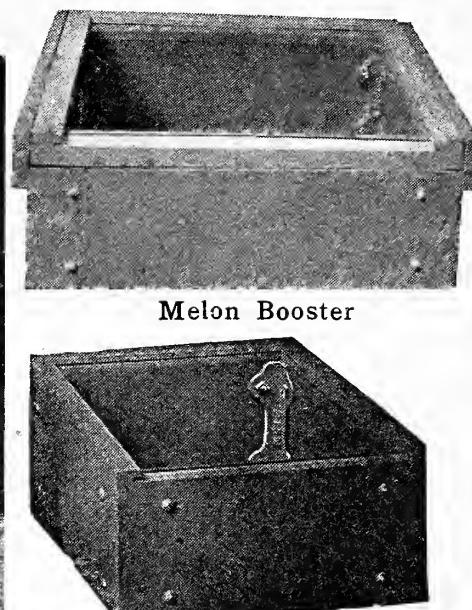
Pole Saw. 18-in. blade, without pole, \$1.60.

PLANT STIMULATOR. A fertilizer in tablet form, used principally on potted plants. 10 and 25 cts. per pkt.

WATER GLASS. Used chiefly for preserving eggs. Dilute with water according to directions. Qt. 35 cts., gal. \$1.



Three-sash Junior Booster



Single Booster

Booster Garden Frames

Just the thing for bringing early garden plants. A Booster can be put around rhubarb or asparagus, or the seeds of melons, cucumbers, and similar vegetables can be sowed in the Booster, and you will bring your crop considerably in advance of the plants or seeds which are not thus protected.

The Boosters are made in varying sizes from 12 by 14 inches single, up to a four-sash Booster. Boosters are shipped knocked down, with all holes ready for bolting together, with cast-iron corner cleats.

Plant Boosters

11½ by 13 inches. Per set of 5, \$8.17.

Single-Row Boosters

Three in combination, \$4.68.

Melon Boosters

No. 1. 22½ by 25½ in.....	\$4 36
No. 2. 19½ by 20½ in.....	3 32
No. 5. 12 by 14 in.....	2 09
No. 6. 16½ by 18¾ in.....	2 34

Junior Boosters

Made in one-sash, two-sash, three-sash, four-sash, in a standard measurement of 34 inches wide by 38½ inches long. The Junior Boosters are 8 inches high in front, 12 inches at the back and 3 feet, 2 inches in width. The sash frames and the Booster frames are well painted.

One-sash Booster.....	\$8 51
Two-sash Booster.....	14 51
Three-sash Booster.....	20 36
Four-sash Booster.....	26 16

Aquarium Supplies

Fish-Globes. Made from thick, heavy, clear glass; rolled flange at the top. Carried in stock in three sizes. Price on application.

Fish Grass. Should be grown in aquariums as it serves to keep the fish in better condition and furnishes attractive ornaments.

Fish Food. Put up in 1- and 2-ounce packages.

Aquarium Ornaments. Castles, houses, rockeries, and similar ornaments. Some of these serve as hiding places for the fish, besides improving the appearance of the aquarium. Prices according to style and size. 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., and \$1.50 each.

Bird Supplies

Bird-Food. A combination of certain seed, foods, and tonics, put up in packages. Pkg. 20 cts.

Bird-Seed. Put up in pound packages at 20 cts. Also supplied in larger quantities; prices on application.

Bird Tonics. Absolutely necessary to keep birds in best health, and should be used particularly at moulting-time. 35 cts.

Cuttle-Bone. 10 and 15 cts. each.

Color Food. Tends to keep the birds in a healthy condition, which naturally increases the brilliancy of their color. 25 cts. per pkt.

Mite Powder. Can be dusted over the birds and used freely around the cage without injuring the songsters. 10 cts. per pkt.

Nesting Hair. A very fine grade of hair which makes the best possible nest for caged birds. 10 cts. per box.

Spratt's Patent Poultry Soap Kills Lice and Mites

Is of the greatest value to poultry owners, as it is entirely free from poison and at the same time most effective in the destruction of lice and mites, and by keeping the skin free from scurf prevents skin diseases. It is the only soap that should be used for preparing poultry for exhibition. Equally good for washing pigeons, canaries, and others of the feathered tribe. Price per Tablet, by mail postpaid, 35 cts.

Spratt's Patent Antiseptic Soap (Black) for Veterinary Use, etc.

N. B.—Must not be confounded with Spratt's Patent Dog Soap (White)

May be used for the disinfection of kennels, benching, etc. and will kill any known disease germ in a few minutes. The spread of distemper may thus be completely stopped. Veterinary instruments may be absolutely sterilized with it.

Price per Tablet, by mail postpaid, 60 cts.

SPRATT'S FOODS AND REMEDIES FOR HOUSEHOLD PETS

Dog Foods

In addition to the remedies here listed, you may obtain at our store numerous booklets and circulars describing the various diseases to which household pets are subject, and suggesting the correct remedies.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

Spratt's Fish and Meat Fibrine Dog Cakes. Invaluable as a change of diet, especially during the summer months. Cartons, 20 and 40 cts.

Spratt's Fibo, for Puppies or Growing Dogs. For shy feeders or those recovering from sickness, or as a change of food. Cartons, 15 and 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3; 50 lbs., \$5.80.

Puppy Foods

Spratt's Puppy Biscuits, the Standard Puppy Food. Puppies should be started on these biscuits when about one month old, and they should be continued until such time as their teeth become sound and strong. Follow directions on package. Cartons, 20, 40 and 80 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$4.55.

Spratt's Plain Puppy Meal. The Standard Weaning Food. This Meal should be used before, during, and after the weaning period. An invaluable food for dogs of any age out of condition. Follow directions on each package. Cartons, 25 and 45 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Spratt's Pepsinated Puppy Meal for Delicate Puppies. To be used in place of our Plain Puppy Meal for puppies of weak digestion. Contains the requisite proportion of pepsin to render it easily assimilated. Cartons, 50 and 85 cts.

Spratt's Bone-Meal for Puppies. The Strong Frame Builder. Supplies the constituents needed to build up a strong frame and preventing rickets, large joints, etc. Tins, 50 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Spratt's Fish Puppy Biscuits. The value of a fish diet for man is generally recognized. As a food for growing dogs it is invaluable on account of its richness in phosphates, which conduce to the building of bone. The Fish Puppy Biscuits are also excellent for small breeds during the summer months. Cartons, 20 and 45 cts.; 5 lbs., 85 cts.

Spratt's Mollicoddles (Milk-Wheat-Meat). For dainty feeders, for puppies, for toys. These biscuits restore the failing appetite and provide a sound and wholesome food. Cartons, 20 and 45c.

Spratt's Midget Biscuits. A small biscuit of superior quality containing a lesser percentage of meat fibrine than the ordinary cake. Cartons, 20 and 40 cts.

Foods and Specialties for Cats, Fish, Rabbits, Birds, etc.

Spratt's Cat Food. A complete food for cats. Used at the leading catteries throughout the world and daily becoming more popular among the fancy. Cartons, 25 cts.

Spratt's Ants' Eggs. A treat for soft-billed and insectivorous birds. Packages, 35 cts.

Spratt's Color Food (Red and Orange). Deepens and intensifies the natural color of the plumage. Begin to use this food when young birds are eight weeks old. For old birds it should be used at the beginning of the moult. Orange Color Food, 25 cts. per tin; Red Color Food, 25 cts. per tin.

Spratt's Dog Remedies

Spratt's Alterative Cooling Tablets. For heated blood, etc. 75 cts.

Spratt's Anti-Vomit Tablets. 75 cts.

Spratt's Chronic Skin Disease Tablets. For obstinate cases of Mange and Eczema. 65 cts.

Spratt's Cough Tablets. Generally effect a quick cure. 75 cts.

Spratt's Constipation Tablets. A gentle and effective laxative. 75 cts.

Spratt's Digestive Tablets. For severe cases of indigestion. 75 cts.

Spratt's Diarrhoea Tablets. To relieve Diarrhoea, which usually follows change of food, etc. 75 cts.

Spratt's Distemper Tablets. May be used as a preventive. \$1.

Spratt's Ear Canker Ointment. For both internal and external forms of this disease. 75 cts.

Spratt's Eye Lotion Tablets. A safe and efficient remedy. 65 cts.

Spratt's Eczema and Sarcoptic Mange Remedy (Oily.) 75 cts.

Spratt's Hair Stimulant and Restorer. 75 cts.

Spratt's Kidney Tablets. For Cystitis or Inflammation of the Bladder. 75 cts.

Spratt's Liniment. For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lameness, etc., and may be used for human treatment as well. 65 cts.

Spratt's Liver Tablets. A safe and reliable remedy. 75 cts.

Spratt's Locurium Ointment. For wounds and cuts, bruises, etc. Good for man as well as beast. 75 cts.

Spratt's Mange Remedy. 75 cts.

Spratt's Pneumonia Tablets. Administer as soon as possible. 65 cts.

Spratt's Purgative Tablets. Perfectly safe and effective. 75 cts.

Spratt's Rheumatism Tablets. For internal treatment. 65 cts.

Spratt's Tonic and Condition Tablets. To build up after sickness and to put in bench-show form, etc. 75 cts.

Spratt's Worm Capsules. An expellent of Round, Maw, and Tape worms. 75 cts.

Spratt's Tonic and Condition Tablets for Toy Dogs and Puppies. 75 cts.

Spratt's Distemper Tablets for Cats. \$1.

Spratt's Tonic and Condition Tablets for Cats. 65 cts.

Spratt's Worm Capsules for Cats. 65 cts.

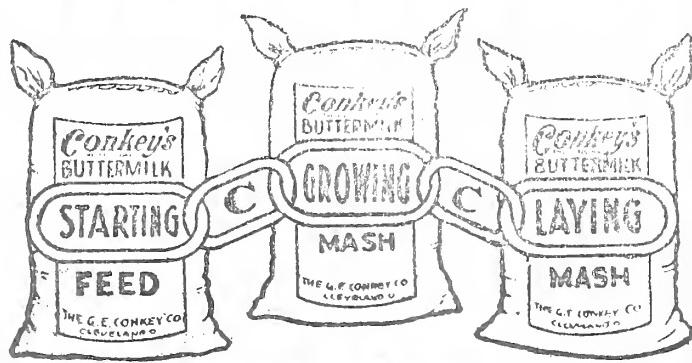
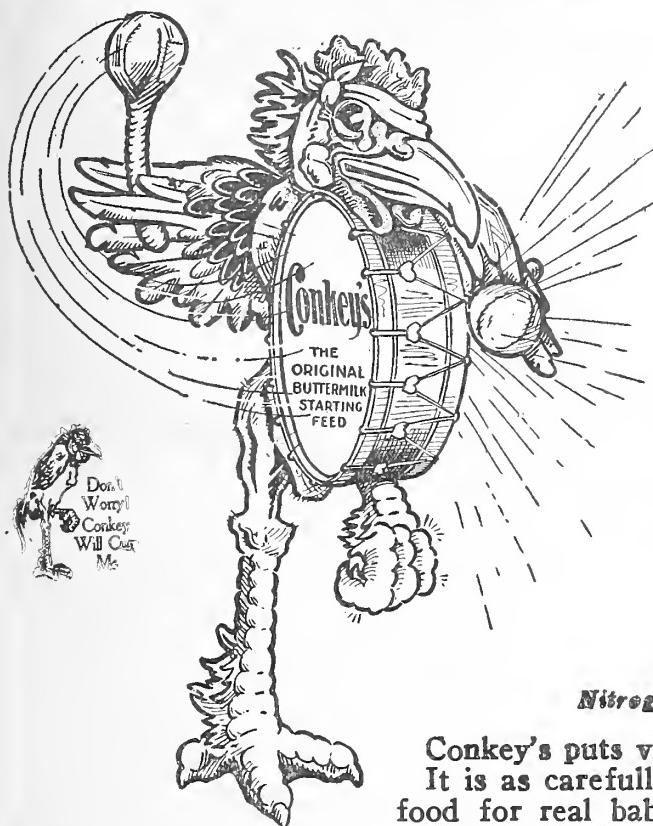
Spratt's Patent Famous Soaps

Spratt's Patent Dog Soap (White) for Fleas, Lice, etc.

Is of the greatest value to dog-owners, as it is entirely free from poison, and at the same time most effective in the destruction of lice and fleas. Moreover, it keeps the skin free from scurf, prevents mange and other skin diseases. No other soap should ever be used in preparing dogs for exhibition; it leaves the coat smooth and glossy.

Spratt's Patent Dog Soap contains no carbolic acid or coal tar, but is nicely perfumed and produces a fine lather. Recommended by kennel owners throughout the world. Once tried, always used. Price per Tablet, by mail postpaid, 30 cts.

DON'T BREAK THE CHAIN OF *Conkey's* BUTTERMILK FEEDS



Guaranteed Analysis

Protein 12%—Fibre 4%—Fat 3%
Nitrogen Free Extract 56%—Carbohydrates 60%

Conkey's puts vigor into your chicks when they need it most. It is as carefully prepared for baby chicks as a high class infant food for real babies. It makes chicks strong and husky, able to resist deadly diseases.

Conkey's gives your chicks buttermilk in concentrated form in exactly the amount needed as an aid in prevention of bowel troubles. Government experiment stations and big, successful poultry raisers have known for years the valuable properties of buttermilk as a part of the chick's diet.

Conkey's is the original Buttermilk Starting Feed. Don't be misled by cheap imitations. The word "buttermilk" can be used to cover up a multitude of "sinful" grains, mill sweepings and insanitary ingredients. Insist upon getting Conkey's.

TASTES GOOD—EASY TO DIGEST

In addition to utilizing the manifold advantages of buttermilk, Conkey insists upon keeping two other great principles in mind—palatability and digestibility. To insure palatability nothing but materials of highest grade—clean, fresh, and wholesome—are allowed in the mixtures. Conkey's Starting Feed is so relishing that one poultryman says it ought to be used as "breakfast food" for human beings.

One woman wrote last year, "The little chicks just love Conkey's feed. It is so tasty. And, my, how they do grow! Better still, we didn't have a single loss in the present hatch—no white diarrhoea or other bowel trouble like we used to before we began using Conkey's."

Digestibility is assured by holding down the fibre content to 4 per cent and the protein element to 12 per cent. Thus the delicate organs are not broken down trying to digest and assimilate coarse, indigestible matter and too rich a diet. You wouldn't think of feeding a young infant beefsteak and coarse foods. And you can't feed baby chicks feeds high in fibre and protein and expect them to thrive, or even live.

Conkey's is all the chicks need the first eight weeks, except a little greens, charcoal, grit, clean water and some fine scratch grains in the litter to induce exercise. Give grit and water from the start. During the second week add greens and in the fourth week Conkey's Chick Grains.

FEED THIS FOR EIGHT WEEKS →



FOLLOW WITH CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH

Conkey's BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH

Protein 18%—Fibre 5%—Fat 4%.
Nitro Free Extract 50%—Carbohydrates 55%.



It is not enough simply to start a chick right—it is equally essential to help it to maturity if you want to make money.

After the eighth week the necessity for a bone-and-muscle building diet becomes paramount. Conkey's Buttermilk Growing Mash was prepared with this in mind—to avoid losses from underfeeding or overfeeding improperly-balanced rations.

And right here, remember, money-making pullets and fancy broilers cannot be produced with low grade, wrongly-proportioned feeds. Conkey's Buttermilk Growing Mash contains no charcoal, grit nor shell. You get what you pay for, a high-grade, all-food ration.

In growing layers or preparing your springers for market you'll find the growing mash just the thing in combination with green food, Conkey's Growing Grains, and Conkey's Scratch Grains. When your pullets are approaching the laying season insure your egg profits by changing to

Conkey's BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH

TRADE MARK

Protein 18%—Fibre 6%—Fat 4%.
Nitrogen Free Extract 44%—Carbohydrates 50%.

This mash fills a long felt want. It is a real egg-producing food that will not only furnish the flock the necessary material for egg production but also keep the fowls in good flesh and pink condition.

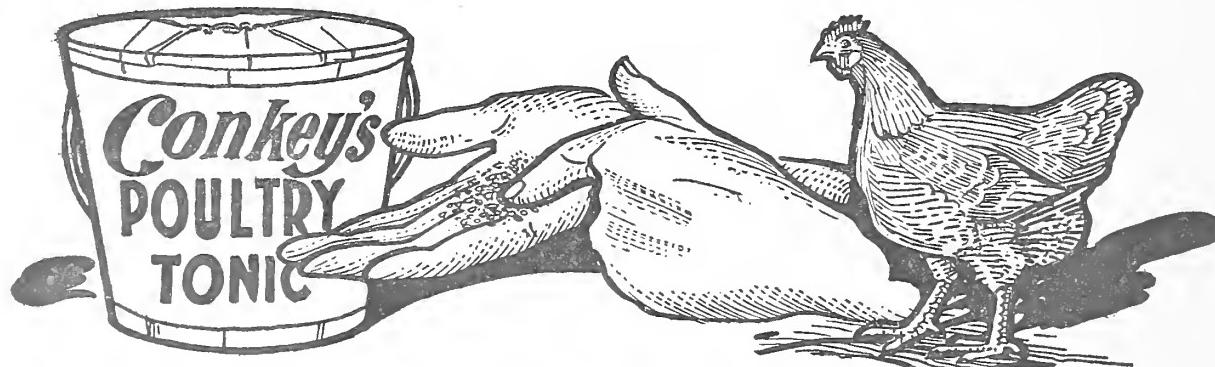
Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash, with its buttermilk content, provides a perfectly-proportioned combination when fed in connection with greens and any good scratch feed, such as Conkey's Scratch Grains.

Never forget this: That to produce eggs in abundance—large, full eggs of good hatching quality—the flock must have exactly the right rations. A feed deficient in any single essential means fewer eggs. You can't beat this law of nature. The hen can't make eggs without the proper material in precisely the proportions Mother Nature requires.

Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash formula is the result of many years' tests and study as to just what is needed. But always insist upon the original Conkey's. Beware of cheap injurious, so-called "Buttermilk" feeds.



Write or Ask for Prices on Feeds.



TEST IT THIS WAY YOURSELF. IT'S PURE.

You'll find Conkey's Poultry Tonic all pure medicine—no filler, no worthless and injurious adulterants, no cayenne pepper, nor "hot stuff" to break down your flock and turn your poultry yard into a grave yard. Conkey never made a "miracle-worker" or "cure-all."

Conkey's is an earnest attempt to produce the world's best laying tonic, moulting powder, fowl regulator and chick conditioner. It helps hens to produce eggs in abundance by aiding digestion and assimilation.

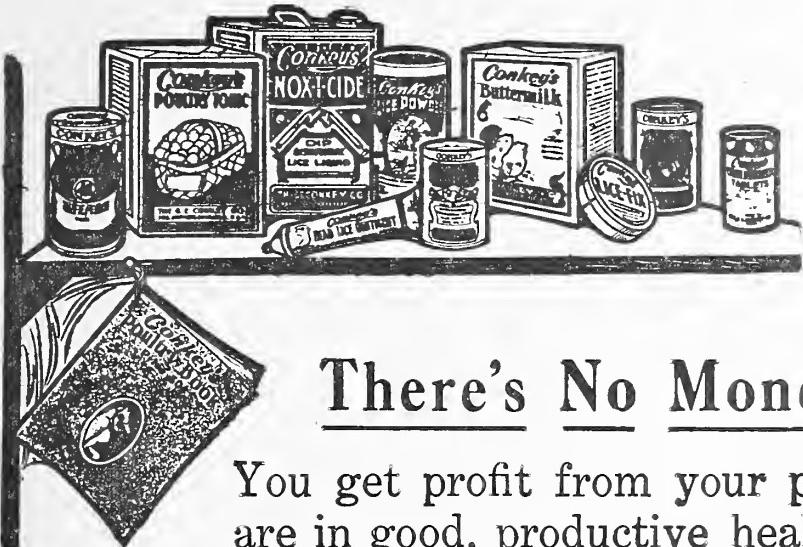
Conkey's Poultry Tonic puts an edge on appetites and keeps the fowls foraging. It helps growing stock get more out of their feed and keeps them hardy. It builds up run-down, molting birds, puts them through the molt quickly, and starts them laying again promptly.

For laying put a little Conkey's Poultry Tonic into the dry mash or the wet feed every day. A little in the feed of breeding birds in early spring means vitality and strength in the hatching eggs. Give Conkey's to every bird every day in the year.



Buy it by the pail—it's cheaper that way. Prices—Packages, 30c and 60c.; Pails, 12 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.00; Bags, 50 lbs., \$5.00, 100 lbs., \$9.50. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

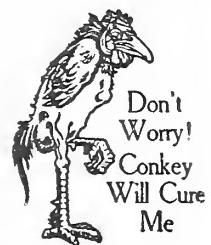
Have a Conkey Corner in Your Poultry House



There's No Money In Sick Chickens

You get profit from your poultry only when your birds are in good, productive health—when you keep disease out of your flock.

We sell Conkey's Poultry and Stock Remedies because we know they are absolutely reliable and we back every Conkey package with our guarantee, *Your money back if you are not satisfied.* Send 5 cents in stamps for valuable poultry book on breeding, feeding, housing, care of poultry, poultry diseases and their prevention and treatment.



Conkey's

Roup Remedy 30c—60c—\$1.20

Roup Pills 30c—60c—\$1.20

Roup is perhaps the most contagious poultry disease. Once started, it usually affects the whole flock. Cold, rainy weather brings colds, then roup. Put Conkey's Remedy in the drinking water. Sick birds will doctor themselves; besides, it keeps others from catching the disease. The pills are for individual treatment in severe cases. They are also just the thing for show use. They've saved many a valuable bird.



Conkey's

White Diarrhea Remedy 30c—60c

This old reliable remedy has the endorsement of thousands. Keep a package on hand to help ward off White diarrhea, a fatal, contagious disease, which once started often sweeps away the whole hatch. Conkey's stops its spread and saves affected chicks.



Conkey's

Cholera Remedy 30c—60c

Placed in the drinking water, this remedy quickly reaches the trouble. It cools inflamed membranes and has an astringent effect on diarrhetic conditions. Invaluable in cholera, indigestion, bowel trouble, diarrhea and kindred ailments.



Conkey's

Lice Powder 30c—60c—12 lb. \$1.60



Lice Liquid Qt. 60c Gal. \$1.50

Head Lice Ointment 15c—30c

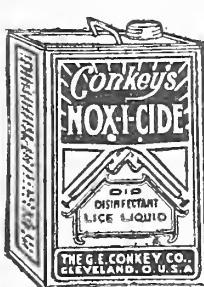
Lice Fix 30c—60c

With these four insecticides you'll be prepared to deal in the most effective manner with all parasites that torment and kill poultry. Dust your hens every 10 days with Conkey's Lice Powder and they'll repay you with more eggs. Conkey's Lice Liquid is a specially prepared spray for blood-sucking mites. The Lice Fix is in ointment form, a convenient way of fighting body lice. No dust, no bother. One application lasts a month. The Head Lice Ointment is very effective against the murderous parasites that bore right through a chick's skull.



Conkey's Nox-i-cide Dip and Disinfectant

Pt. 50c Qt. 75c Gal. \$2.00



The germicide, dip and disinfectant with a hundred uses in the household, poultry yard, barns, out-houses and sickroom. Germs cause and spread most poultry diseases. Noxicide mixes with water, making a cheap, effective germ destroyer, for purifying coops, houses, runs, brooders, incubators, founts and utensils.

Ask for Prices on Sprayers



Conkey's Poultry Conditioner

30c—60c

A highly concentrated regulator for birds recovering from disease, or when in a run-down condition. It is good for poor blood and splendid for keeping show birds in prime condition.



Conkey's Canker Special

60c

Canker gives lots of trouble once it starts. Conkey's Canker Special checks the cancerous growth and brings the bird back to normal. This formula is now our specific remedy for bronchitis. Fine for colds, too.



Conkey's Limberneck Remedy

60c

Limberneck (Ptomaine Poisoning) must be caught in the early stage or it will quickly prove fatal. Have Conkey's Limberneck Remedy always ready. It seldom fails to cure, provided it is given in time. Be prepared. Get a package.



Conkey's Poultry Worm

30c—60c

This remedy should always be in your Conkey Corner. It rids the birds of many troublesome worms, thus promoting the return to a healthy condition. Give it to the fowls in their feed.



Conkey's Sorehead Remedy

30c—60c

For treating Pigeon Pox, Warts, Pian and the dangerous, contagious Sorehead or Chickenpox, this remedy can't be beaten. Better lay in a box. It is well to be ready for emergencies.



Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy

30c

A few applications will penetrate to the parasites that work under the scales of the legs and heal up this unsightly trouble. Good also for use on show birds. Gives the legs and toes a healthy lustre.



Conkey's Blackhead Remedy

60c

Breeders of turkeys should always have a package ready for instant use for dread Blackhead is very hard to cure in an advanced stage. When treated early, the disease is relieved by this remedy. Buy a package at once



Conkey's Gape Remedy

30c—60c

Conkey's Gape Remedy rids the little chicks of gape worms without hurting the chick. Don't kill the chick with a wire, feather or horse-hair worm extractor. Use Conkey's Remedy. Chicks are valuable.

THREE FAMOUS CONKEY STOCK SPECIALS



Conkey's

Fly Knocker

Qt. 75c Gal. \$2.00

Necessary to every dairyman. It keeps off flies and lets cows turn all their energy into milk and butter-fat. Cows can't fight flies and make money for you. Fly Knocker also saves the milker's time. Odor will not taint milk. Prevents lice. Use with sprayer.

Conkey's

Cow Special

60c—\$1.20

This remedy is intended for cows only and is to be used as an aid to the owner in treating for threatened abortion, retained afterbirth, barrenness, milk fever and also for keeping the animals in good productive condition. It is a medicine and a tonic.



Conkey's

Stock Tonic

30c—60c

12 Lb. Pails, \$2.25

Absolutely the one best general conditioner for livestock. We say this after many years' experience. Not a food but a medicine—all pure medicine, without any filler. Mix it with regular feed. This makes your own stock food, at home prices.

HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

Prices on Fertilizers are subject to market changes. All Fertilizers f. o. b. Stamford, Conn.

Alphano Inoculant. A fine powder which carries soil bacteria used in growing legumes. 2 lbs. (1-acre size) 90 cts., 10-acre size \$7.50.

Ashes, Hardwood. Supplies potash, is excellent for mixing with potting soil, for top dressing lawns and fields. Applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, in early spring or late fall. 25 lbs. 75 cts., 50 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$2.25.

Acid or Rock Phosphate. 14 per cent. Mix with other fertilizers to increase the phosphoric acid content. Use 1,000 pounds per acre. 100 lbs. \$2.75, 200 lbs. \$4.50, 1,000 lbs. \$22, ton \$40.

Precipitated Phosphate. 28 per cent. 50 lbs. \$1.85, 100 lbs. \$3.25, ton \$55.

Super-Phosphate With Ammonia. 2-10. 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3, ton \$53.

Super-Phosphate Ammonia. 3-10. 50 lbs. \$1.85, 100 lbs. \$3.40, ton \$60.

Super-Phosphate. 4-10. 50 lbs. \$2, 100 lbs. \$3.75, ton \$65.

Blood, Dried. Contains a high percentage of nitrogen; used chiefly for greenhouse plants. 5 lbs. 65 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, 25 lbs. \$2.25, 50 lbs. \$4.25, 100 lbs. \$8, 1,000 lbs. \$74, ton \$145.

Bone and Blood. 8-20. 50 lbs. \$2.85, 100 lbs. \$5, ton \$95.

Bone Flour. Unexcelled for roses, showing an immediate effect; rich in phosphoric acid and ammonia. 25 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$4.75, 200 lbs. \$9, 1,000 lbs. \$42.50, ton \$80.

Raw Bone. Coarse. 100 lbs. \$5, ton \$85.

Bone Meal. Pure raw bone without other materials; ideal for rose-beds and greenhouse use. Applied about 1,000 pounds to the acre. 3 lbs. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 30 cts., 10 lbs. 55 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4, 1,000 lbs. \$37, ton \$70.

Bone Tankage. 4-½-20. A mixture of tankage and ground bone. 50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.50, ton \$75.

Chrysanthemum Manure. Used for top dressing chrysanthemums and similar plants. Can be used liquid or dry. 28-lb. sack \$3.50, 56-lb. sack \$6.25.

Clay's Fertilizer. A chemical for forcing greenhouse plants and vegetables. Used either dry or liquid. 28 lbs. \$3.75, 56 lbs. \$6.25, 112 lbs. \$12.50.

Cow or Cattle Manure, Pulverized. Quick-acting, and desirable for pot-plants; thoroughly sterilized and weedless. 100-lb. bags \$3.25, 500-lb. bags \$14.50, 1,000-lb. bags \$26, ton \$50.

Cow or Cattle Manure, Shredded. Suited for soil mixing, mulching and manure; 100 pounds equal to a cartload of fresh manure. 100 lbs. \$3.40, 500 lbs. \$15, 1,000 lbs. \$28, ton \$55.

Fertilizer, All-Round. 3-8-4. 50 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$3.75, ton \$70.

Fertilizer, Farmer's Delight. For field and garden crops. 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$2.75, ton \$42.

Humus, Alphano. Excellent for mixing with poor soil in the garden or greenhouse. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. 40 cts., 25 lbs. 75 cts., 100 lbs. \$2.50, 500 lbs. \$11.25, 1,000 lbs. \$17, ton \$30.

Land Plaster. For top-dressing sour and worn-out soils; apply about 1,500 to 2,000 pounds to the acre. 25 lbs. 60 cts., 50 lbs. \$1, 100 lbs. \$1.75, 200 lbs. \$3, 1,000 lbs. \$13, ton \$25.

Lime, Pulverized. For sour and worn-out soils. Apply at the rate of one ton per acre, 100-lb. bag \$1.25, 500 lbs. \$5.75, 1,000 lbs. \$9.50, ton \$14.

Lime, Hydrated or Powdered. Used chiefly as a soil sweetener. 100-lb. bag \$1.50, 500 lbs. \$6.75, 1,000 lbs. \$12, ton \$22.

Muriate of Potash. Must be used with extreme care. Excellent for potatoes, corn, grains. Usually mixed with other fertilizers at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre. Price on application.

Nitrate of Soda. Used after the plants are above ground, and generally mixed with land plaster or other fertilizer at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre. If used in a liquid form, use two ounces of Nitrate to one gallon of water and do not apply oftener than once a week. 5 lbs. 65 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.15, 25 lbs. \$2, 50 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$6.50, 1,000 lbs. \$55, ton \$100.

Pondrette. A native guano used in gardens, lawns, and in making compost. Use 1,000 pounds to the acre. 25 lbs. 75 cts., 100 lbs. \$2, 200 lbs. \$3.75, 1,000 lbs. \$16.50, ton \$32.

Salt. Used on asparagus beds and on roads and walks to kill weeds. Apply at the rate of 800 pounds per acre. 100 lbs. \$1.75, 200 lbs. \$3, ton \$25.

Soot, Imported Scotch. Gives a healthy color to the foliage of chrysanthemums and other greenhouse plants; also destroys insects and grubs that may lurk in the soil. Price on application.

Sulphate of Ammonia. A quick-growth stimulant, the analysis equal to 25 per cent of ammonia. Apply at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds per acre, Price on application.

Sulphate of Potash. Valuable for root and grain crops, but must be used carefully. An analysis equal to 50 per cent of actual potash. Apply with other fertilizers at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds per acre. Price on application.

Sheep Manure, Pulverized. 50-lb. bag, \$2, 100-lb. bag, \$3.25, ton \$55.

Wheat Fertilizer. For grain crops and pasture grass, used at the rate of 800 pounds per acre. Sold in 200-pound bags only, at \$6 per bag, 1,000 lbs. \$28.50, ton \$55.

"Qualitee" Brand Sheep Manure Tankage

An absolutely odorless fertilizer which contains all of the elements found in ordinary sheep manure, as well as supplying certain other elements necessary in a high-grade fertilizer. "Qualitee" Brand has a guaranteed analysis of 2 per cent nitrogen, 1 per cent phosphoric acid, 2 per cent potash, and the ammonia equivalent of 2.43 per cent.

"Qualitee" Brand may be used freely on all plants or seedlings in absolute safety. It can be used directly in the hills or in the drills, or applied as a top dressing. After plowing or spading the soil it can be applied at the rate of one ton to the acre and harrowed or raked into the surface. It may also be used as a liquid plant food, using one pound of "Qualitee" Brand to six gallons of water, allowing the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours before using. Packed in cartons and bags: 1-lb. carton 15 cts., 5-lb. carton 50 cts., 10-lb. carton 75 cts., 25-lb. bag \$1.25, 50-lb. bag \$2, 100-lb. bag \$3.25, ton \$55.

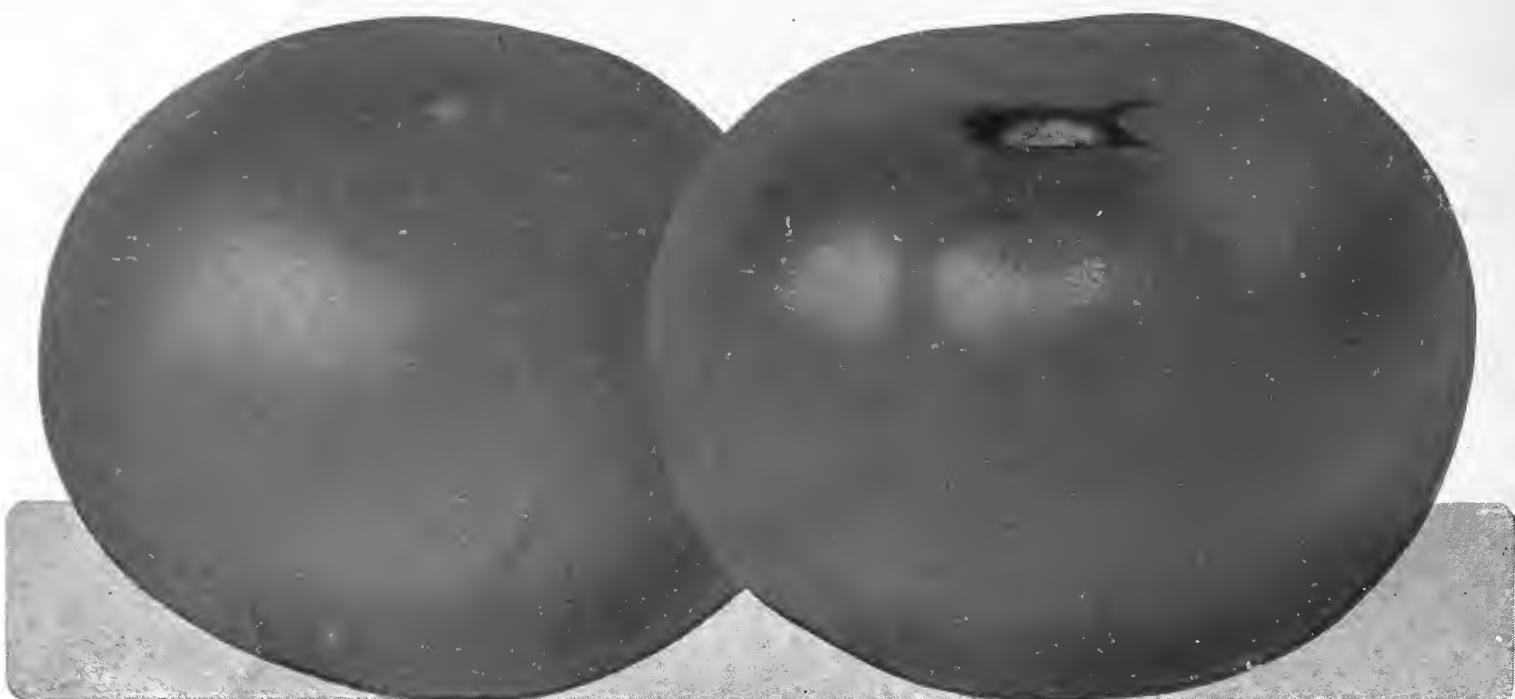
"Qualitee" General Fertilizer. Contains potash and can be used for all crops. 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.50, ton \$40.

"Qualitee" Market Gardeners' Fertilizer. 4-8-4. A specially prepared fertilizer for truck crops. 50 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$4, ton \$70.

"Qualitee" Oats and Corn Fertilizer. 1-8-1. 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.50, ton \$40.

"Qualitee" Potato Fertilizer. Specially compounded for potato-growing. Apply 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2, 100 lbs. \$3.75, 200 lbs. \$6.75, 1,000 lbs. \$32, ton \$60.

"Qualitee" Special Flower, Vegetable and Vine Manure. A superior chemical fertilizer for flowering plants, vegetables and fruit-bearing plants of all descriptions. 25-lb. bag \$1.75, 50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.50, 1,000 lbs. \$37.50, ton \$70.



STAMFORD BEAUTY TOMATO

INTRODUCED by the Quality Seed Store five years ago, and since that time the fame of this new variety has traveled half way around the globe.

Read this Letter from Australia

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, December 17, 1920.

Upon receipt of the seed of the Stamford Beauty Tomato I sowed the contents of one packet. When the plants were large enough they were set out one row alongside a row each of recognized best varieties grown here. In accordance with the promise given you in my letter of June 15, 1920, I have now much pleasure to report that STAMFORD BEAUTY WITH ME HAS QUITE JUSTIFIED ALL YOU CLAIM FOR IT.

This is also the opinion of several noted growers here to whom I gave either seeds or plants, and in confirmation of this they have requested me to procure enough seed to plant between them about 20 acres.

Faithfully yours,

THOMAS H. WOOD.

For full descriptions and prices of Stamford Beauty Tomato see page 19



43 Atlantic Street : STAMFORD, CONN.